

# Amalgamation—1919. VISITS PARENTS HERE AND STOPS AT WHITE HOTEL

## Afro-American Correspondent Finds Uncle Sam Fooled By Color Line—"White" Applicant Gets Choice of Good Paying Jobs.

*The Afro American* 10-31-19  
(Staff Correspondent)

Washington, Oct. 30.—Report printed in last issue of the Afro-American that parents in Annapolis and Police of Baltimore disagreed over the racial affiliation of little Mildred Lowe was eagerly read here by Department workers, who have the impression that not only police but Uncle Sam is fooled by the color line.

Kelly Miller in his recent book makes the statement that he knows personally half a hundred families fair enough to be white or colored at will. Whether this statement can be substantiated or not, workers here familiar with other cities have expressed the view that there are more people able to pass for white in this city than anywhere else in the country.

Questioning many persons, the reporter received the reply in every single case that persons passing for white knew that they were practicing deception, but felt themselves justified because of the unfair regulations against giving colored people jobs in governmental departments, and the unjust restrictions against colored people at theatres, cafes, hotels, and other public places. One fair, brown haired chap made the remark that when alone downtown, he "passed" just for the fun of the thing. "Many a time," he said, "Some white girl hanging on my arm has told me how she despises colored people."

### INDIVIDUAL CASES

One case of "passing" that is especially illuminating is that of a young—Let me call him Lieutenant A—who returned from overseas service last year, and applied for a position in the War Department. On his first appearance, Lt. A. went along with another colored officer, and both were told that no positions were available. Later Lt. A saw a white soldier coming in after him given a position by the head of the Department who had just refused him. This gave him an idea, and without stating his race he went alone to another office in the War Department and was given his choice of several good-paying positions. They thought he was white.

The girls in the office invited him to their homes, and chided him about his "reserve," while the men were equally insistent that he attend picnics, social functions and church with them. Lt. A was

"passing" only for the sake of his job, however, and spent his leisure time among colored folks. He resigned after three months service to attend a northern medical school. His fellow workers expressed genuine regret at his departure, and a Kentucky damsel gave him a train letter, not to be opened until he was out of Washington, in which she expressed her admiration of his high qualities, and her regret that she had not seen more of him.

Ability to "pass" for white also accounts for the fact that the only colored officer in the United States Navy holds his position because his superiors think he is white. Regulations in the Navy are very strict, and it is impossible for any colored man to rise above gunner's mate. So far as inquiry is able to determine, there has never been a colored officer on one of Uncle Sam's ships.

A young colored man with a fair complexion enlisted in the navy a year or two ago without stating his race and was sent to one of the training schools. He took part in the war and returned to this city recently in the uniform of a junior lieutenant. He stayed at a white hotel downtown and visited his colored parents surreptitiously. So far as his plans could be learned, "passing" is too exciting around Washington. He wanted to see his friends, but he knew that the moment it was found out that he was colored, he would be discharged on some trivial charge. He will resign shortly and enter business.

### TAKEN FOR FOREIGNER

Another interesting case is that of a young girl, who was invited everywhere among her co-workers who appeared not to notice her brown skin. Her friends said she came from Cuba, and the young lady told them no difference. However she resides with real colored folks.

A professional man, his wife and daughter are frequently seen in downtown theatres, where they sit on the first floor. Colored people are only allowed in one corner of the gallery. After the show they usually have something at a swell cafe. Their associates are altogether colored people.

### SELDOM CAUGHT

Although the number of examples of persons "passing" that are vouched for by reputable people is legion, narrators could not tell

your correspondent of a single instance where such persons were discovered and thereby suffered any inconvenience. The reason is, that the white people do not allow it to be made public that they have associated on good terms with colored people without knowing it. Whites do not like it to be found out that they have been fooled.

This is especially true of the cracker class, who say that prejudice is inherent, and who maintain that there is something inferior in all colored people. People who "pass" are commended by darker brethren for proving the fallacy of this "inferior" argument. One who made the appropos remark: "It just shows how much emphasis America places on color, and how little on character."

### "SOCIAL EQUALITY" SHAM.

The following letter received from a valued subscriber of THE AGE, located in an important city of North Carolina, emphasizes the false importance given to the cry of "Social Equality," whenever the Negro seeks the civil and political status of a citizen under the law. The letter reads: 11-29-19

I am enclosing a subscription to The Age, which I secured from a friend. Wherever I go, I urge the intelligent Negroes to read some high-class Negro journal and especially The Age.

You are serving a good purpose, a great cause, through the columns of your paper. Keep it up. We are glad to see you get after the "rabbit-hearted" leaders of our race in the South. Some are getting together and writing resolutions condemning "social equality," etc. Really, the Negro is not saying a word about the so-called social equality, but does ask for equal justice in the courts, and an equal opportunity for economic development, and our leaders should stop condemning the race for something the race is not guilty of. Yes, the race needs a paper like The Age.

"Social Equality" is a pretext raised by the whites of the South to evade justice toward the Negro. It is a sham, pure and simple. The whites know it and the Negroes realize it. What the Negroes want is a fair deal. Justice in the courts, the protection of life and property under the law, adequate school buildings, fair wages honestly paid and general accord of the rights of manhood and citizenship, constitute the burden of their contention.

The so-called "social equality" has nothing to do with the case. None of the rights demanded by the Negro involves social equality in the slightest degree, but the whites of the South do not or will not see this.

There is need for a campaign of edu-

cation among the whites of the South, as well as among the Negroes. The former must be educated to see straight and to think straight on the race question. One of the best methods to bring this about would be for the leading men

## WOMAN SPURNS NEGRO, IS KILLED

NEW YORK CITY MAIL

NOVEMBER 20, 1919

### Police Say Slayer, Who Then Committed Suicide, Was Agent of I. W. W.

Enraged because she refused to marry him, Joseph J. Jones, a Boston negro, shot and killed Mrs. Theresa Arico, white, at the home of her mother, Mrs. Lena Schwartzberg, at 601 East Seventeenth street. Then the negro, who from papers in his pocket was identified as an I. W. W. agent, ran into the hall and shot himself through the right temple, dying shortly afterward.

Mrs. Arico was twice wedded and was said to be a widow. She had a son of sixteen and a daughter of ten.

According to information obtained by the police, Jones, who had been lodging at the Schwartzberg home up to two months ago, returned on the pretense of getting a satchel, which he said he had forgotten. Mrs. Schwartzberg and Mrs. Arico and the two children were asleep when he knocked at the door. Mrs. Arico got up and admitted him. They talked for a few minutes, then Jones shouted:

"If you don't marry me you won't marry anybody else."

### WAS PULLMAN PORTER.

This was followed by two shots. Mrs. Arico dropped to the floor with two bullet wounds. The negro ran out as Mrs. Schwartzberg and the children rushed into the room. In the hallway he hesitated for a moment, then pressed the nozzle of the revolver to his right temple and pulled the trigger.

Little could be learned of the associations of the negro and the white women excepting from letters and telegram signed "Theresa" and "Mrs. T. Klein," which were found in his pockets. It was said he met Mrs. Arico, who was known as Mrs. Klein from her first marriage while a pullman porter. He became infatuated with her and came to this city to live as a lodger in her mother's home. About two months ago he quarreled with Mrs. Arico's mother, who resented the close intimacy between him and her daughter, and he left the place.

# Quartette Given Workhouse Sentence On Charge Of Robbing White Texan

The trial of Sallie Watkins, Hattie Lee, alias Julia Johnson; Fannie Mae Henderson and Henry C. Sanders on charge of having robbed W. D. Howard white Texan, while on a "visit" to the Central street home of the young colored girls, was concluded Tuesday and the jury returned a verdict of grand larceny against Sanders and Sallie Watkins, carrying with it a verdict of three years in the penitentiary. 12-4-19

The trial of Hattie Lee, the little colored girl with whom the white Texan admitted he was in bed with at the time he was robbed and that of Fannie Mae Henderson, resulted in a mistrial.

Upon motion of Attorney Atchley and Esq. Yardley, who represented the defendants a new trial was granted by Judge Nelson and later the quartette entered pleas of guilty and were sentenced to six months each in the county workhouse. Howard is said to have lost \$400.



TO THE PROFESSIONAL SOUTHERN GENTLEMAN THERE ARE TWO CLASSES OF WOMEN, THOSE OF HIS OWN RACE, WHO MUST BE RESPECTED AND PROTECTED AT ALL HAZARDS

AND THOSE OF ANOTHER RACE WHOM ROTTEN STATE LAWS AND A LAX NATIONAL CONSCIENCE MAKE HIS NATURAL PREY

Crusader 12/1919

TRUE SOUTHERN CHIVALRY.

While the kind of chivalry the white South goes in for has all along been evident to us and is with us day by day in the large number of mulattoes among us, it has never been so proudly confessed in public as by Senator Sharp Williams in the Senate on September 30 when, speaking in favor of the League of Nations and mob law, he told the nation that:

"I will go in the pathways of peace as far as any man. I would be willing to arbitrate almost anything except outrages on a white woman by black or white. I would surrender him as a criminal beyond the pale to the first crowd that came to get him."

Note the words "except outrages on a white woman." Of course outrages on a Negro woman are of no consequence. At least the white South goes in so freely for such outrages that it would ill become so true a representative of that breed of Hell to denounce them. But why the silence on such outrages? Proud of mob law, surely

Sharp Williams is not ashamed of the immoral law?

At least the Negro can thank Sharp Williams for the knowledge that "race is greater than law and now and then the protection of women transcends all law, human and Divine." We are confident that these words, coming from one of the nation's law-makers, will have its proper effect upon the minds of all Negro men worthy of the name.

## REFUSE TO MARRY ITALIAN TO COLORED

### The Freeman WOMAN

12-6-19  
(Special to The Freeman)

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 3.—Rose White, Colored, and Chrispeni Liberato, Italian, were granted a license to marry. With a Colored bride's maid, the couple searched through the floors of the county building for a justice to perform the ceremony. After refusal of the justices they left the building in search of a clergyman. Liberato is a returned soldier. He and Miss White each gave their ages as 25 years.

# Amalgamation - 1919

## A LESSON IN MORALITY.

Under the guise of a lesson in morality, the *Clarksdale Challenge*, a white paper published in Mississippi, printed an account of a tragedy, under the following headlines: "Negro Ex-Soldier and Northern White Woman Get Too Intimate. The Negro, as Usual, Pays the Penalty for Transgression — Body Found in River Below City—White Woman Severely Punished and Speeded Back from Whence She Came—Whole Affair is a Mystery."

Although the account is given as a rumor, the following facts can be gleaned beneath the gauzy attempt to make a mystery of the matter. The man whose name was Lewis Reed, had served overseas with the American Expeditionary Forces. He met the woman in the case in Chicago and she followed him to Clarksdale. They were discovered meeting clandestinely in a servants' house, upon which the man was murdered and the woman, after being saturated with turpentine, was ordered to leave the city.

But the astounding part of this brutal tragedy is the hypocritical moralizing indulged in by the editor of the *Challenge*. Listen to this:

This incident should be a lesson to all right thinking black people of the country, the Negroes, that there is no such a dream that can be realized, when that dream is social equality with the white people. The war of the Hun was a war to conquer all races and not one race—and bring all races under the subjugation of the mailed fist of the Kaiser and his hordes of fiendish, blood-sucking Huns. The Negro must take this matter into consideration, that he was fighting a war of protection for his race as well as the white race—and other races of the Allies; he must forget the view that military equality is civil equality. In the army there are two classes; men and officers—and personality is dead. If there were not discipline in the army, there would be no army. Thus, the thing of mixing two views military and civil cannot be done. Nature has erected a chasm between the white and the black in this respect—

it cannot be bridged. The association of the Negroes with the French of the very lowest class, has been the undoing of many Negroes of this country. As long as the Negro keeps within the bounds set aside for him by nature, he is protected by the white people; when he missteps—he is unprotected—even by the better element of his own race.

The editor of the *Challenge*, one J. T. Mayhew, it is stated, not only lives part of the time in intimate relations with a colored woman, but was convicted some months ago for selling whiskey and was pardoned by the governor. And this is the stripe of man who would preach morality to the French, as well as to the Negroes, while seeking to justify a rank case of cowardly murder and assault upon a woman.

It must be remembered at the same time that if the relations of the murdered man and the woman who admittedly followed him to his home were without the sanction of the law, it was the law of Mississippi that made such a union unlawful. But the law did not prescribe the penalty of death for such relations as may have existed between the ill-fated pair.

It would also appear that there is no law, written or unwritten, statute or moral, that prohibits the cohabitation of white men with colored women in Mississippi, and that the editor who indulges in such practices can also pose as an exemplar of morality. Cant and crime, hypocrisy and murder are fit companions under such conditions.

# SPEAKING THE PUBLIC MIND

KANSAS CITY MO STAR  
OCTOBER 7, 1919

As to Social Equality—From the Negro Man's Viewpoint.

To The Star: If I so desired I could start a race riot. It would be necessary only to select the psychological moment to make skillful use of the term "social equality."

If the wisest and best loved white man in the United States were to announce himself as in favor of social

equality he would at once lose caste; social equality never has anything to do with the above definition. If I were where his life would be in danger. If to apply for a job as conductor on a a negro were to make verbal insistence on social equality anywhere south of the Mason and Dixon Line he would be lynched.

The influence of this term has sent representatives and senators to Washington, has elected governors and has inspired and promulgated class legislation of the most discriminatory type. It is the gaunt specter which haunts the consciousness of the white people of America—warping their judgment, blinding their vision, nullifying their religion, polluting their ethics, dwarfing their sense of justice, stultifying their ideals and shutting out from their tragic gaze the light of love, harmony and truth.

What is social equality?

One would think that a term having so much power in our social life easily would be defined. But not so! When you try to define social equality you find that it escapes the utmost mental concentration—it is as elusive as the evanescent cloud shapes that play over the landscape on a summer day. It is not the same thing in any two places or in any two minds. It is the vaguest sort of an idea; it has no clear force; it is wholly lacking definiteness, precision and homogeneity.

Strange to say, too, such definition as you are able to extract from any person is wholly inconsistent with the circumstances to which the term is applied. I have asked a great many white persons to define social equality. A summing up of those definitions would be about as follows:

"Social equality is that status in which negroes would be received on terms of intimacy and friendship in white homes, and permitted to eat at the table in those homes with white persons."

Now, as has been said, while that is the definition usually given, it is the definition which never is applied. It is plain to be seen that under that definition the white people of the United States surely have no need to fear. Negro "domination" through social equality. There is no way possible for negroes to force their way into white homes on terms of intimacy and friendship, and take seats at the tables of white persons. There is no case on record where any negro ever attempted such a thing. No negro ever has contemplated that. Negroes are well satisfied to eat in their own homes; and I do not believe there is a negro on earth who would desire in the least to eat with white persons in their homes. Does any white person seriously believe that the menace of negroes forcing themselves into his home and eating at his table is so great that "Jim Crow" laws, economic restrictions, violent race hatreds, class legislation and frequent bitter denunciation of negroes as desiring social equality, are necessary? No one in his right mind and capable of the slightest analysis by any possibility could believe such a thing!

The practical application of the term

ing, passed one of the greatest attractions that Barnum & Bailey's circus ever knew. Aged 75 years and of colored blood, he was as fair as any white man; during his circus days he was billed as the "white negro," and the only brown spot on his body was a small blotch near the tip of his nose. With soft white hair and eyebrows that had long been gray, he would readily have passed for a Caucasian. Reynolds died in Pittsburgh a few days ago, having been out of the circus business for some time.

## Intermarriage Gets Wealthy

### The Gracie Prison Term

Muskogee, Okla., Oct. 10.—The fact that he obtained the marriage license for his parents, John and Mary, John Grays, charged with a statutory offense, entered a plea of guilty in the district court and was sentenced to serve seventy years in the state penitentiary. Grayson contracted marriage with Elizabeth Fackler, a 14-year-old white girl. Mr. and Mrs. Fackler gave their daughter in marriage to Grayson after the latter had promised them interest in his farm in Missouri. Three brothers of the girl have been arrested and are now awaiting trial. The sentence of seventy years is the longest ever given a person in the Muskogee county court where the prisoner entered a plea of guilty.

## INSIST MRS. DWYER

### HAS NEGRO BLOOD

OKLAHOMA FREE NEWS  
OCTOBER 12, 1919  
Twenty-eight Affidavits Filed in Husband's Suit to Annul Marriage.

Twenty-eight affidavits tending to show negro blood flows in the veins of Clara Dwyer, whose husband, Francis P. Dwyer, is seeking to have their marriage annulled on this ground, were filed in district court Saturday by John O. Yeiser, attorney for Dwyer.

Recently, following a hearing in the case, Judge Troup decided the girl was not of negro blood.

"There is no more negro blood in that man than there is in me," said Judge Troup, after Douglas McCarty, father of Mrs. Dwyer, had testified.

Affidavits filed by Attorney Yeiser contain statements that not only is Mrs. Dwyer's father of negro blood, classed as a negro by friends and acquaintances in Natchez, Miss., and Washington, D. C., and an associate of negroes in these places, but that there is negro blood in Mrs. Dwyer's mother as well.

Says Great Grandfather Was Slave.

One affidavit covers the purported

WILLIAM E. GRIFFIN  
4325 Pennsylvania Avenue.  
KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL  
OCTOBER 7, 1919  
Claim Negro Women Robbed Them.

Two men reported to the police last night that they were robbed by negro women, who lured them into houses on Third street. John Toohey, a floater, reported that he was lured into a house at 107 East Third street and robbed of \$180 by negro women, according to the police report. Frank Zeman, floater, complained to the police that after he was lured into a house at 239 West Third street, by two negro women, he was robbed of two \$100 bills.

MEADVILLE PA REPUBLICAN  
OCTOBER 10, 1919  
"WHITE NEGRO" WAS  
BURIED AT FRANKLIN

With the death of Oscar Reynolds, whose body was laid to rest in the Franklin Cemetery on Sunday morn-

(Over)

will of James McCary, slave owner, later defeated for the position by dated April 5, 1813, in which McCary granted freedom to "My negro girl, Frankie, and her two children," one of the children being named Bob. Bob, according to the affidavits, was the great grandfather of Mrs. Dwyer. Bob McCary, he having taken the name of his former master, the affidavit says, was granted citizenship in Cincinnati, O., October 3, 1815.

According to the affidavit, McCary made the bequest of freedom to his colored slave after stating in his will, "I commit my soul unto Almighty God and my body to the earth." Another affidavit is from Captain Robert Howlett, head of the international bureau of investigation, Washington, D. C., and formerly of the U. S. division of investigation in the A. E. F. Captain Howlett attaches copies of application of William Wallace McCary and Maude L. McCary for civil service examinations in Washington.

#### Says Relatives Admit Negro Blood.

The former is employed in the pension bureau, the latter in the bureau of printing and engraving. Both admit, on their applications, they are colored, according to the affidavit.

Captain Howlett says William Wallace and Maude L. McCary are uncle and aunt of Mrs. Dwyer.

He also claims in his affidavit that McCary had one daughter who was a student in a colored high school in Washington, where he says McCary was cashier of a colored bank, which suspended. He says McCary's mother, who now resides in Washington, lives in a negro district and admits she is a negro.

Another affidavit is attached to the birth certificate of a daughter born to McCary's wife in Washington. The race is given in the birth certificate, as colored, the affidavit asserts.

#### "Knows Negro When He Sees One."

W. G. Benbrook, 83, for thirty years mayor of Natchez, Miss., classes McCary, father of the girl, as a negro, according to another affidavit as a judge of color by the statement in his affidavit that, "as a native-born Mississippian, he knows a negro and a person of negro blood when he sees one."

William McCary, grandfather of Mrs. Dwyer was a negro, as was his wife, according to affidavit of John Brannon, 75, colored, Natchez, Miss. Brannon stated, however, that the father of William McCary's wife was a white man. He declares William McCary, grandfather of the girl, was three-quarters white, while his wife was half white.

#### "Elected by Scallawags."

Cassius L. Tillman, 67, negro, Natchez, Miss., in his affidavit declared William McCary was classed as a negro and was elected sheriff at Natchez by "republicans, carpet-baggers and scallawags." He was

## TROY MERCHANT SHOT BY COLORED WOMAN

*The Montgomery Advertiser*  
Shooting Occurred in Woman's

### Home; Man in Serious Condition; Woman Held

10-15-19.  
(Special to The Advertiser)

TROY, ALA., Oct. 14.—Alva Thomas, a well known young white man, who operates a clothing and shoe business on the east side of North Three Notch street, was seriously shot Sunday evening by Julia High, a negro woman who lives in West End. The shooting occurred at the woman's home in West End. The woman fired on Thomas with a derringer pistol of large calibre. Maggie McGhee, colored, who is said to have been the only other person present, said she ran off when the trouble started. Thomas was badly wounded, his bowels being penetrated by the leaden slug in four different places. He was given medical aid immediately and physicians say is in a very serious condition. The woman has been placed in jail, without bond, awaiting Thomas' condition.

#### Nine Children in Montgomery

Nine children are now in Montgomery taking treatment at the State Pasteur Institute, as the result of the rabid dog entering the City Elementary School auditorium last Tuesday. Some of the children were slightly scratched, but it was considered advisable that they take the treatment. At first it was thought that only four had been bitten.

#### Two Hurt in Auto Crash.

Bill Pinckard and J. B. Pinckard, residing near Samson, Ala., but formerly of the Milo section, were badly bruised up when a Ford car in which they were riding hit a ditch and turned over when it attempted to pass a truck. The accident occurred near the Wheeler place on the Elba highway. Both of the men weigh over two hundred pounds each. Their car was driven by a young man named Hollan. The wind shield and top of the car were broken. Both men were badly shocked and bruised.

#### Shackelford Improving

Dr. E. M. Shackelford, president of the Troy State Normal School, is much improved in condition now and able to be up in his rooms. He suffered a nervous breakdown last week and has been quite ill.

#### Dixon Barr Injured.

Dixon Barr, son of Mr. and Mrs. Will Barr, of Banks, had his head badly cut and bruised when a wagon load of peanuts turned over with him. He was driving the wagon from the field when he drove over a terrace and the wagon turned over. He was thrown or rolled about thirty feet, his head striking on a large rock and an ugly rash being cut. It was about an hour before he regained consciousness.

## NEGRESS AND WHITE CHILD HELD HERE

WOMAN CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTING TO KIDNAP GIRL.

### SAYS SHE IS STEPMOTHER

Felice Lowe, Colored, Picked Up Near W., B. & A. Station by Police, After Word Had Been Sent by Annapolis Authorities to Take Woman in Custody—Child Had Been at Home of Another

Negress in Annapolis.

*The Baltimore Afro-American*

OCTOBER 16, 1919

Charged with attempting to kidnap Mildred Lowe, a pretty 10-year-old white child, whom she claims is her stepdaughter, Felice Lowe, a colored woman, who gave her address as Chicago, was arrested yesterday morning by Headquarters Detective John J. Cooney as she stepped from a car of the Washington, Baltimore and Annapolis Electric Railroad Company. The local police were advised by telephone from Annapolis early yesterday morning that Mildred had been kidnapped while on her way to school, and that she had left Annapolis on the 8:20 train of the W., B. & A. in the company of a colored woman and a small colored boy of about five years of age.

Immediately upon receipt of this information Captain of Detectives McGovern ordered Headquarters Detectives Dunn and Cooney to proceed to the station in search of the woman. As Detective Cooney reached the corner of Fayette street and Park avenue he saw the woman and two children, who had alighted from the electric car only a few minutes before.

Questioned, the woman said she had just arrived from New York. She was immediately placed under arrest.

According to the statement of the Lowe woman both of Mildred's parents were white. The child's mother, she said, had died, and a short time later she married the father. Two other children, she said, were placed in the care of an uncle in Chicago. Mildred remained with her. The father died several years later. After his death the child remained in the custody of the colored mother.

A short time after Felice married again, according to her own statement, this time to a colored man named Clifford Lowe, and Mildred continued to live with her colored step-parents. Then Lowe entered the military service. Several months ago he returned from abroad and rejoining his wife at Galveston. He informed her that he was still in the

service and that he would be compelled to return to New York. He proposed that Mildred be permitted to accompany him and sent to school there. The wife agreed to this, and Mildred in the company of her colored step-father started for New York. They never reached their destination, however. It appears that Lowe had been acquainted with a colored family in Annapolis, and that he had stopped over in that city. In a letter to his wife dated July 24 he informed her that he intended leaving Mildred in care of this family.

According to the woman's story, she had decided to come to Maryland to enter suit against the Annapolis woman for having alienated her husband's affections. On reaching Annapolis, however, she obtained possession of the child and was on her way to Chicago with the girl when apprehended here.

### ANOTHER KU KLUX

*The Klans Formed*

New Organization Will

Keep White Men Away

From Colored Women.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 23.—Proposing the formation of the Secret Fraternal and Benevolent Order as the best means of helping to keep the white blood pure and of preventing any improper "social equality" between white and colored races, a new organization has taken its belief among the many clubs and societies in the south.

Unlike the Ku Klux Klan, its object of attack is not the Negro rapist, but white men who believe in social equality after dark.

This Order has been incorporated by some pioneer spirits mainly of Marion, Alabama, and their program is to push it as effective propaganda to "race purity." It contemplates rigid enforcement of laws against all forms of miscegenation, and would begin with the education of young white boys who would be graduated into an older order.

White men who bridge the race line will be regarded by the new organization as "traitors" to the white race, and as chiefly responsible for the increasing numbers of colored people in the south.

HATED IN DAY TIME

*The Afro-American*

Tennessee Cracker Has Real Character.

Is Both Negro Hater

And Keeper of Colored

Mistresses.

10-24-19

Knoxville, Tenn., October 23.—

A real Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde is George W. Howard, white, of Fort Worth, Texas, who was here on a visit last week. During the daytime, Howard is the kind of Southern cracker, who moves in the best society, and is handy with the gun and ripe to keep colored folks

in their place. At night he makes his way to the home of some colored paramour and lingers until the next morning.

Here is a part of Howard's story as reported in the East Tennessee News: "I arrived in Knoxville to visit relatives Thursday, and about noon, that I'd set out to hunt me up a little 'nigger gal'. I came to the house down where they live and saw that little black one over there, (pointing to 16-year-old Mattie Lee) and I spoke to her and walked in her house. I wasn't there long until that one (pointing to Fannie Mae Henderson) crawled out from under the bed. A little later that one (referring to the third of the trio, Sallie Watkins) came in and we started to playing. The girls got so rough that I asked them to stop until I put on my clothes. I finally got on my clothes, gave the little 'gal' a dollar, and offered to pay her for a curtain I had torn down. It was then I discovered that my 'wad of greenbacks' amounting to \$437.00 was gone."

The girls were held for court under \$3,000 bond.

LOS ANGELES CAL

OCTOBER 31, 1919

## Colored Wife Sought To Pose as White; Husband Asks Decree

The suit for divorce of 1st Sergt. John Wesley Russell, United States regular army, a negro, against Mrs. Mary Russell in which Russell declares his wife sought to pose as a white woman, was today continued until December 5, in Judge Crail's court after Russell's deposition had been entered.

Russell declared in the deposition that he sent his wife \$8000 to invest in a home in Los Angeles, telling her to buy it in the colored district. Instead she bought a place in a restricted white section, he declared.

"She said I am going to pass as white and you can pass for white Mexican or a foreigner," he said. "You don't have to pass as a negro in California."

Russell declared he told his wife he didn't want to pass as anything but what he was. He said the wife had had the property recorded in her name. He wants it declared community holdings and she asks it to be declared her separate property.

# Amalgamation - 1919 White Woman Finds

## She Wedded a Negro

NOVEMBER 2, 1919  
SPECIAL FROM DISPATCH BUREAU  
Room 628-280 Broadway

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov 1—Dis-  
covering, she says, that her supposed  
white husband is really a Negro, Sybi  
P. Neale of New Rochelle, wants the  
bonds that bind her to Theodore F.  
Neale severed. Mrs. Neale, in filing her  
papers here, avers that her husband  
represented himself to be a white man.  
She says that had she known he was  
a Negro she would not have married  
him.

## MIXING COLORS

MANY HOLD that it is not always wise or expedient to tell  
the truth, especially when the truth is distasteful to the parties  
in question. Perhaps that is why certain sections of America  
are full of masqueraders, some guileless and innocently ignorant,  
others hiding their skeletons in the family closets. It is all a  
part of the game, and those who get away with it congratulate  
themselves on their cleverness. Authorities disagree as to the  
actual percentage of simon-pure white people who have always  
made the south their home. Some say the ratio is two to five,  
or forty per cent; others make it considerably less; whatever  
the ratio, it is conceded that the number "tainted" and living  
on the other side of the fence is very large. 11-2-19

THE FORMER STATUS of the whites and blacks in this  
section could bring no other result. Where the blame lies for  
this mongrelization is not hard to fathom. At the door of our  
women the charge of being immoral is laid. In those dark yes-  
terdays the charge could be sustained. It was the will of the  
master or the whip of the master. Today the charge is abso-  
lutely false and ungrounded. It is impossible to change the  
leopard's spots, but there can be poured into the mind of the  
intelligent and proven that the moral code of the new genera-  
tion of our women is founded on a higher plane than that of  
any other group in this or in the older countries. Our young  
women are trying by leading upright lives to live down the  
unsavory reputation that was forced on their ancestors.

THE SAVANNAH, GA., HAWKEYE, in printing the story  
of the death of a wealthy and influential citizen, but brings to  
light one of the thousands of similar cases. It says: "Dying  
as he had lived, with the Colored woman next to his heart, Mr.  
F. H. Chaplin, the wealthy Savannahian, left his entire estate  
to Bessie Lee, the Negro woman that had lived with him as his  
wife for thirty-seven years. A son thirty-five years old, with a  
bunch of children, also survive Chaplin. His children pass as  
Colored in the community. Bessie Lee, his Colored wife—as  
she was—is made the administratrix without bond, and she will  
take charge of his estate and proceed to enjoy the fruits of her  
life with the man who couldn't be her legal husband because  
she was a Colored woman and he a white man. That hundreds  
of other cases exist here is the belief of the old-timers, who  
know what the habits of certain rich men are. In the old days  
to have a Negro wife was considered the first cut of a gentle-  
man."

HERE IS A CONFESSION in a southern newspaper with  
a sting to it for many a soul below the Mason and Dixon line,  
but it is true, nevertheless. What an upheaval there would be  
if the masks could be ruthlessly torn from pretenders. Men oc-

cupying the highest positions in the gift of man on down the  
scale to the loathesome "cracker." Wouldn't it be fun to sit  
in the gallery where this motley mass gathered and list to them  
devising ways and means for making black the standard color  
and erasing the stigma they themselves helped to put on this  
shade. If the prejudiced white man knew what we really think  
about him and how little we care for his threats he wouldn't  
be puffed up and be the bag of wind he is. He goes big today  
because he thinks he is riding on the wave of popular senti-  
ment. But right must eventually prevail, and when it does,  
where is he?

WHERE INCONSISTENCY PREVAILS it is fruitless to  
argue. What is right today is wrong tomorrow. It is a crime  
ofttimes punishable by death for a Colored man to even asso-  
ciate with a white woman. It is "the first cut of a white gen-  
tleman" to have a Colored paramour. In the first instance it is  
social equality, in the second merely a gentleman's pastime.  
And we are told much about contact and keeping the races sepa-  
rate. The "Jim Crow" car has its dividing line, yet on the  
back and front platforms all classes and conditions are huddled  
together like sheep. The Colored nurse rides in the white com-  
partment with the white child; these and a thousand other in-  
consistencies are a part and parcel of the south.

WHAT ARE WE GOING TO DO ABOUT IT? Nothing  
that savors of lawlessness. But we are going to gather our forces  
and strive by every honorable means to so mold public opinion  
that these injustices will no longer be tolerated. We have laws  
designed to protect us, but we have learned to our sorrow that  
no law is greater than public sentiment. We do not hate the  
narrow white man; we pity him. Pity him because he is ig-  
norant, far more ignorant, with all his schooling, than are we  
who have been raised in the backwoods. We are to be judged  
by the talents we have, and when the final day of reckoning  
comes who knows but what His chosen people will have black  
skins.

## RACE PURITY IS THE PURPOSE OF NEW FRATERNAL ORDER

Birmingham

RACE HABITS DISCUSSED IN  
PLAIN LANGUAGE, TEACHING  
AND TRAINING IS THE PLAN  
ORDER IS INCORPORATED FOR  
THE WORK.

11-11-19  
NEGROES DISCUSSED

IN LETTER TO NEWS  
The Birmingham  
Reporter

The Necessity of Stopping the Race  
From Crossing. The Story Is Told  
of How It Is Possible For These  
Things to Happen By Certain Ele-  
ments.

As a news item alone, it deserves  
some space in your paper, but, as a  
practical, earnest effort to help solve  
our ever-perplexing "race question,"

is still more deserving of notice and  
encouragement. I refer to the recent  
incorporation in Perry County, Ala-  
bama, of a secret fraternal and benevo-  
lent society, whose avowed and only  
purpose is "to keep forever pure the  
'white' blood, absolutely unadulterated  
and unmixed, and prevent social  
equality of the white with any of the  
colored or mixed races." The following  
persons, as trustees, have constituted  
themselves and their successors as an  
Alabama corporation under the name  
of "The Supreme Household of the  
Loyal Sons of Adam;" L. B. Cayce,  
Marion, Alabama; Edgar Cayce, Selma,  
Alabama; Tom C. Jones, Hopkinsville,  
Kentucky; Walter H. Blackburn,  
Marion, Alabama and Henry P. White,  
Marion, Alabama.

The recognition of the eternal evil  
of race equality and the deathless de-  
termination of all true southern white  
men to prevent it at all hazards are  
not new ideas in Alabama or the South.

But, the particular plan proposed by  
this new organization and the em-  
phasis it intends to lay on certain  
basic facts have the merit of origi-  
nality coupled with the essential  
virtue—practicality.

The constant recurrence of brutal  
violations of our white women in all  
parts of the country, accompanied by  
the carnival of blood which inevitably  
follows such crimes, cannot be classed  
simply as sporadic and isolated in-  
stances. The improvised mob, acting  
under the angry impulse of a righteous  
wrath, strikes madly, blindly, brutally,  
and the innocent with the guilty are  
swallowed up in the convulsion. The  
mob, guided only by its primal instinct,  
attacks simply a symptom, while the  
deep-seated cause of the trouble re-  
mains untouched and unattended to.  
The symptoms of the disease will con-  
tinue to manifest themselves in all  
parts of the body politic, unless some  
practical physician discovers a cure for  
the disease. This new organization  
proposes to approach the problem  
along these fundamental lines.

The necessity for racial purity, so  
far as the white is concerned, need not  
be argued. The fundamental fact, often  
overlooked, is that the white man  
himself crossed the race line and at  
his door lies the responsibility for the  
mulatto and mongrel race, which is  
increasing in such alarming numbers.  
The basic remedy, which no amount  
of theorizing can avoid, is to force the  
white man by law and by moral  
suasion and by the coercion of an en-  
lightened public opinion to remain  
true to the inheritance which is his.  
The sordid details of the race cross-  
ing and the inevitable effects on the  
mind and passion of the inferior race  
are facts too familiar and repulsive to  
be enumerated here.

Our schools and churches seem un-  
able or unwilling to face the problem  
frankly and deal with the evil right  
at its source. We propose nothing  
less than social ostracism of the white  
traitor to his race and the enactment  
and enforcement of such drastic laws  
against miscegenation as will put the  
real fear of punishment into the hearts  
of both guilty parties. Complete social  
separateness must be taught to our  
growing boys, as a sacred duty to  
them and their children. The older  
ones of both races, who cannot be  
reached by moral suasion, must be  
handled by the law, or otherwise, as  
occasion demands. The imperative  
necessity is to stop the race crossing.  
The Negro man is usually dealt with  
very summarily. His victim here in  
the Southland leaves no issue of his  
infamy, for she always pays with her  
life. But, the white man and the white  
boy, who degrade themselves with this



Amalgamation - 1919

# IT'S CENTURIES OLD! The Plain Dealer Nebraska White Man Seeks Divorce on Grounds That Wife Has Negro Blood in her Veins

Below is an account of a suit for divorce which is being tried before the district court in Omaha, Nebr., where a white man is suing for the annulment of his marriage on the grounds that his little child has colored blood in its veins.

This white man is too low to be called a human being. It is a shame that the American white man is so afraid he will come in contact with a little blood of the colored race when at the same time it was he who started to mixing the races more than two centuries ago. If any people have a just and righteous kick, it is those of color. That white blood is awful! It makes criminals and vagabonds out of the colored race; and were it not for that white blood the colored race would be much better. The white man should consider it an honor to have colored blood coursing through his veins for there never was a nobler or truer race to a principle or to a government than the black race. Yes Mr. Dwyer, your race has been mixing with the colored race so long that you can hardly tell to what race any American belongs to. No doubt if Dwyer would investigate his own family instead of that of his wife, he might find that his own family had been mixing a little along the line. A man who will make the charge that Dwyer has against his own little babe is unfit to be received in the society of decent, respectable people and should be banished to a lonely island to dwell with the beasts and fowls. Dwyer is not alone in seeking cover through the color question. Hundreds of his race commit the lowest and meanest crimes known to criminal history in the name of the black race, and find protection at law and help through the white press. Hundreds of colored people suffer yearly for crimes committed by white people, either through suspicion, false accusations or under a cover of burnt cork to hide their many crimes. The charge of crime made against any colored person in the South is readily sustained by judge and jury, without the presentation of any evidence whatever, but the Dwyer case happens to be in the West where a court or jury takes the evidence and not color. Dwyer missed his guess. He thought that the suggestion of Negro blood would assure the court into granting his prayer, but he now finds that he must produce the goods. In the South he would not have had the slightest bit of trouble in casting aside the woman and his own child. Truly the white

man is reaping what he has sown.

The account of the case as reported by the press dispatches says:

Omaha, July 2—While a pretty little son of Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Dwyer played about the courtroom here to-day, District Judge Throop attempted to decide between the father's contentions that the wife and mother, and therefore the child, has Negro blood and the denial of that charge by Mrs. Dwyer and her aged father.

The charge is being pressed by Dwyer in an attempt to get an annulment of his marriage. Mrs. Dwyer has filed a crossbill asking absolute divorce.

The husband's religious beliefs prevent him from remarrying if divorced. If he can get an annulment, he can remarry. If the wife wins, he cannot rewed without breaking his church ap-plication.

Dwyer recently returned from service in the army. He testified that, until his child was born, he had no suspicion there was Negro blood in his wife's veins.

The Dwyer child was born in the evening and Dwyer saw it for the first time next morning. Immediately afterward he left the house and never returned, enlisting in the army and going to France. He returned a month ago and started the annulment suit. His family says he is willing to support the child but that he will place it in a Negro institution and raise the child as a Negro, not as a white child, in order that he may never marry a white girl. Both the little boy and the child's mother have blue eyes and light hair.

In his contention, Dwyer introduced Dr. A. A. Holtman, a physician, as a witness. The physician testified that the showing of Negro blood might crop out as far down as the sixteenth generation after failing to show in the physical appearance of the intervening generations.

Douglas McCarthy, father of Mrs. Clara Dwyer, accompanied her in court and added to her denial his own that there is Negro blood in their family.

## Select Jury to Try Miss Puffer

*The Chicago Record*  
Rich White Woman AVOWS  
Love for Boston

Boy  
9-5-19  
Ayer, Mass., July 4.—Offers of mar-

riage by white men, threats against Arthur Hazzard, to whom she is af-fianced, and promises by ordained clergymen to perform the marriage ceremony if the mixed couple encounter any difficulty after the court set- tlement, are contained in a number of letters received by Miss Mabel Emmeline Puffer (white), well-to-do woman of this town, who is being held in con- finement pending her trial by jury to determine whether she is mentally re-sponsible for her actions.

### Still Wears Ring

Despite all efforts to embarrass her and threats to place her in the insane asylum, she declares she will marry Hazzard at the first opportunity. "It seems to me that the judge, lawyers and the people who have been writing letters to me need a little mental ex- amination. I never knew there were so many queer folks in the world be- fore. They are simply losing time try- ing to adjudge me insane for the pur- pose of separating me from Mr. Haz- zard," she said. Miss Puffer still wears the \$50 opal engagement ring which was slipped on her finger by her faith- ful admirer during their stay in the Phoenix Hotel, Concord, N. H.

### Defends Hazzard

"If some of these people who are trying to interfere with our marriage were as intelligent as Mr. Hazzard all of this trouble would not have hap- pened," she declared to a Defender re- porter who in company with a lawyer visited her. "They have done every- thing in their power to discourage him, but he is not made of the material that melts quickly under fire. Although his face is dark his heart is whiter and spirit purer than the me of my race who are trying to intimidate him," she continued.

Jurymen are being picked to hear the case against Miss Puffer. She feels absolutely confident of being adjudged sane and predicted within a few hours after she is released she will be Mrs. Arthur Garfield Hazzard.

## Disguised as Dark Man To Lash Another Woman

Asheville, N. C., Sept. 12.—The "Ne- gro man" who horsewhipped Mrs. Wm. Crisp (white) thus adding oil to the fire of race hatred in this section, was neither a "Negro nor a man," but a white woman who disguised herself. The fact was brought out by offi- cers who said they had obtained a confession from Mrs. Josephine Moody (white), wife of a prominent lawyer, that it was she who had horsewhipped Mrs. Crisp. A Defender reporter learned that the confession was obtained only after a threat had been made to put bloodhounds on the trail. The news of the attack so enraged the whites of the community that serious trouble was expected every minute. This was due to the fact that the white newspapers had declared that a "Negro man" was the woman's assailant.

SPRINGFIELD MASS NEWS  
JULY 18, 1919  
SANTAS CASE

### AGAIN DEFERRE

Permit From Girl's Parent  
Said to Figure in the  
Case

The loss of the written permit from the parents of the white girl whom John Santas, colored, of 23 Bliss- street is alleged to have raped is like- ly to place him in a serious predica- ment. He was arrested by the vice squad on the 7th and when arraigned on the 8th pleaded not guilty, having his case continued to to-day for in- vestigation. His case was further continued to the 23d.

He claims that it was understood that he and the girl were to be mar- ried and that the parents of the girl had given him their written consent, but later changed their minds and caused his arrest. A police officer went to the house and showed the mother of the girl her written con- sent to the union, it was claimed, but she is alleged to have snatched it from the officer's hand and thrust it into the fire.

### DEAN PICKENS OFFERS SOME

FACTS TO THE BALTIMORE SUN  
*The Daily Herald*  
Sept. 19, 1919

The Editor of the Baltimore SUN:--

I must sincerely compliment the Sun in being fair in its discussions of one of the most delicate questions in the world,—the social and miscegen- etic relations of the white and black races. The SUN has admitted argu- ments on both sides, and has dis- closed what is very interesting to col- ored people: that there are many white thinkers who have broken away from the traditional dogmas on this question. Some of those letters have disclosed a remarkable honesty of thought,—an open-mindedness which the average intelligent Negro does not give the white man credit for possessing when the "race ques- tion" is discussed. For colored peo- ple have their prejudices, too.

I thought I would offer something very interesting, and something easi- ly verifiable,—some real facts, in flesh and blood. These facts will in- dicate that the white man, as a GROUP, has no right to throw stones at the black man, as a GROUP, when this delicate question is discussed.

On West Lexington Street, in Bal- timore, lives a daughter of Jefferson Davis, proud President of the Con- federate States of America. She is his flesh and blood,—direct. She is

colored.

In the little town of Syllacauga, Ala., live the grandsons of Zachary Taylor, Conqueror of Mexico and President of the United States, one of the F. F. V's. These boys, the Taylor boys, are "Suit Pressers and Cleaners" in that little railroad junction in Alabama. You might write them. Their father was the son, direct, of the great Virginian. They are Negroes. z z z

Come with me to Atlanta, and I will introduce you to the colored family of the great Henry W. Grady Orator of the New South, Southern Apostle of a Re-United Country. Grady was much better than many others in Atlanta, for he did much to educate his colored children. He sent them to Atlanta University, a colored school. He did not know them on the streets, but he remem- bered their existence.

If you trot around the South with me, I will introduce to you the sons and daughters of governors, senators and millionaires. Some of these un- recognized children, thru the hard work of their mothers, have made good in life,—many have not. Strange to say, some of these chil- dren are the flesh and blood of those of the South who hate the Negro most. One of the loudest anti-Negro ex-senators of Mississippi, has a Ne- gro family. Some of those who fought hardest to keep the Negro in slavery, had hordes of colored des- cendants.— I have often heard that the more wrong you inflict upon any- body, the more you will hate that body. It is true psychology that we do not hate people for what they do to us: we hate them for what we do to them. Hatred is a devouring fury which nature plants in our own breasts to punish us for our wrongs to others. For it is true that the man who hates is the real sufferer; he is under continuous self-torture, while the hated one only suffers oc- casionally from the outbreaks of the hater.

If we want to like an individual, or a people, we must do good, and not evil, to that individual, or people

Wm. PICKENS.

# WHITE PARENTS ARRESTED BY OK- LAHOMA POLICE CHARGED WITH CONSENTING TO MARRIAGE OF DAUGHTER WITH NEGRO.

John Grayson Pleaded Guilty to Assaulting 14-Year Old White Girl.

John Grayson, Negro, charged with a statutory offense, entered a plea of guilty in the district court Saturday, and was sentenced to serve seventy years in the state penitentiary.

In the information filed two months ago by County Attorney W. W. Cotton, it was charged that Grayson assaulted Elizabeth Fackler, a 14-year old white girl. Later developments, however, tended to show that the mother and father had given their consent to the Negro to marry the girl.

It has been said that Grayson, obtained the consent of the girl's parents, after he had promised to marry the girl and to present the mother and father with a farm in Missouri. Shortly after Grayson was arrested, the mother and father were also placed under arrest charged with being parties to the compounding of a felony.

Three brothers of the girl have also been arrested and are now awaiting trial.

This sentence of seventy years is the longest ever propounded by a Muskogee county court where the prisoner entered a plea of guilty.

—Muskogee, Phoenix.

# Color Question Baffles Court

Father Denies Daughter Has

"Colored Blood" in Veins;

## Lawyers Clash

*The Chicago Defender*  
(By Century News Service)

Omaha, Neb., July 18.—Douglas McCarry, the father of Mrs. Clara Dwyer was the star witness in District Judge Troup's court in the hearing of the suit of Mrs. Dwyer's husband, Francis Dwyer (white) to have their marriage annulled on the ground that "Negro blood flows in her veins." The trial is in its second week. Judge Troup said after the arguments from both sides had been heard that he would render his decision the latter part of this week. The courtroom was crowded during the few days the trial has been heard, and Mr. McCarry, a man of very swarthy complexion, the front half of his head bald, and the back half covered with straight gray hair, was the center of attraction. He denied that there is any "Colored blood" in his veins, and testified to his ancestry as follows:

### His Ancestry

Father, a politician in Mississippi, postmaster of the city of Natchez for four years and sheriff of the county for ten years and a slave holder, Mother, a white woman, living now in Washington, D. C., 1523 Columbia street. Mother's mother, a school teacher in Massachusetts, who went south to teach school. Father's father, a "red-headed Irishman." Opposed to this testimony regarding his being white, are the following admissions of Mr. McCarry:

### Was Bank Cashier

He was cashier of the Capital and Savings bank, Washington, D. C., at the institution operated and owned by "Colored people." He stated that he didn't remember whether he had registered his name as "white" or "Colored" in applying for a civil service position. Assistant Postmaster Woodward (white) testified that McCarry had worked at the postoffice for several years, but on objection by McCarry, he was not allowed to testify regarding the color under which he was registered there. Attorney Yelser for Dwyer asked McCarry whether he would consent to have his photograph taken to be put in the record of the case if it goes to the supreme court. McCarry would not consent.

### REFUSE LICENSE

Would not authorize marriage of a White Woman and Negro.

BLOOMSBUSH, Pa., July 12.—Comly Young, a negro, of Columbia County, and Mazie Shutt, a white woman of the same territory, spent two hours here trying to obtain a license to wed without securing the desired document.

The pair entered the office of Clerk of Court John Watson to obtain the license but Watson was out and his deputy, Shuman, refused to take the responsibility for such a license and told the two they could await Watson's return.

Tiring of waiting they visited the office of Justice of the Peace J. C. Utter Jr. to enlist his aid, but Utter balked at the proposition.

Judge John C. Harman was then interviewed in his chambers with no better success. After making all the rounds the pair returned to Clerk Watson's office, who had returned. Watson told them he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would permit the license. The couple then left declaring they would obtain the license in spite of law and convention.

# WHITE GIRL AND COLORED MAN ARRESTED FOR LOVE

FIRST DEGREE RAPE IS PLACED  
AGAINST BLACK MAN BECAUSE  
HE COURT WHITE GIRL.

Father of the Girl Willing for His  
Daughter to Wed Accused Man.

MUSKOGEE, Okla., July 5.—A charge of first degree rape was filed by county authorities today against John Grayson, 45-year-old Negro, who was arrested by the police on Saturday for an alleged attack upon Annie L. Fackler, 14-year-old white girl. Chief of Police Burg Hughes, who investigated the case, announced at the time that he was detaining the girl, and would turn her over to the juvenile authorities, and recommended that she be sent to some state training school for girls.

Investigation of this case by the police resulted in exposing what Chief of Police Hughes described as the "most revolting affair" he ever met with in all his experience as an officer.

The little white girl, a clean-appearing child not yet in long dresses, professes to "love" the big, 210-pound Negro, and is willing to marry him. The Negro claims to "love" the girl, and wants to marry her. The girl's father, Charles F. Fackler, a common laborer, said in the presence of Chief Hughes, Assistant County Attorney Jackson and police officers that he considered Negroes "as good as white people," and was willing for his daughter to wed the big black.

# White Youths Who Asked Negro Girls To Ride Fined \$15

"Charged with 'accosting a female,' two white youths, who, it is alleged, asked two negro girls to take an auto ride with them, were fined \$15 in the corporation court Monday morning.

According to Office Johnson, who made the arrest, the two men were riding through the streets Sunday evening and called to the two negro girls, asking them to ride with them. Johnson immediately arrested the pair.

# CAMDEN MAN LEAVES \$20,000 TO COLORED HOUSEKEEPER

Servant Also Is Bequeathed His House, Garage and Motor Car

A colored housekeeper, for thirty-five years in the service of Oliver B. Wood, a Camden business man, benefited by his will to the extent of \$20,000, his residence, motor car, garage and contents of the home.

To the Cooper Hospital, Camden, left \$30,000, while the residue of an estate valued at more than \$150,000 goes to friends and neighbors.

housekeeper, Annie Blackstone is the chief beneficiary of the will which was probated today.

The residue is divided as follows: \$10,000 each to Sarah Turner, 1161 Cooper st., Camden; Albert A. Gardner, an associate in business, and Dr. F. W. Marcy, a friend and the family physician; \$5,000 each to the Camden Home for Friendless Children, the West Jersey Homeopathic Hospital, the First Presbyterian Church, Miles Blackstone, Elkridge, Md., and \$1,000 each to Miss Helen Weigants, Vineland, and Frank Krattenmaker, 1182 Linden st., Camden, \$1,000 for taking care of his lunch and boathouse, both of which go to Krattenmaker.

Alfred R. Haig, an attorney, of Philadelphia, executor of the estate, is ordered to erect a \$1,000 monument over Wood's grave in Harleigh Cemetery, Camden.

Wood lived for many years at 312 N. st., Camden, and held much of the work of the Hardwick & Magee Carpet company. He had been retired for many years.

# Woman Says She is More Than One-Eighth Negro; Wants Marriage Annulled

OMAHA, NEB. FREE  
JULY 9, 1919

An extraordinary allegation was made in a petition to have a marriage annulled, filed in district court today. Ardail Hall says she is a woman with more than one-eighth negro blood, and that her husband, James Brisben, is a white man.

She says he induced her to consent to a marriage ceremony on March 20, 1918, by representing falsely that he had a marriage license, and that they went through a ceremony. In March, 1919, she says she discovered that the license was issued in Council Bluffs. She says also that her supposed husband has threatened to kill her.

She asks also for an injunction to keep him from molesting her.

# Omaha Negro Marries White Woman at Council Bluffs

Samuel W. Carruthers, Omaha negro, and Stella Emerson, Omaha white woman, secured a marriage license in Council Bluffs yesterday and were married by Justice Cooper. All the witnesses were negroes, very jolly party, and attracted good deal of attention about the court house.

# Omaha Negro Marries White Woman at Council Bluffs

Samuel W. Carruthers, Omaha negro, and Stella Emerson, Omaha white woman, secured a marriage license in Council Bluffs yesterday and were married by Justice Cooper. All the witnesses were negroes, very jolly party, and attracted good deal of attention about the court house.

# White Woman Gives Negress Permission To Adopt Daughter

444 Wilmington, N. C., Dispatch

JULY 11, 1919  
Mrs. John Baker today permitted adoption of her ten year old mulatto daughter, Annie C. Pinner, by Mary Davis, colored. The papers, handled by Major W. N. Harriss, were filed in the archives in the clerk of superior court's office. Inability on the part of the mother to support the girl was given as her reason for permitting adoption. The child has been living with the colored woman for a year. Major Harriss was advised by the mother.

# Color Question Starts Divorce

White Man Seeks Annulment  
of His Marriage to

Chicago Defender  
Omaha Girl  
7-12-19

(By Century News Service)

Omaha, Neb., July 11.—The color question is interfering with the happiness in the home of Francis Dwyer (white), who is suing for annulment of marriage to Mrs. Clara McCreary Dwyer, whom he declares is not a white woman. Dwyer charges that he married his wife at the latter's residence, 3217 Ohio street, in 1916, without knowledge that she was of the "Colored Race," as he expressed it. The couple met while both were employed in a downtown department store and the marriage followed after a brief courtship.

### Never Saw Father

Dwyer states in his petition seeking annulment that he has discovered that his wife's father, J. McCreary, is a man of dark skin, and, furthermore that he was not permitted to see him during his courtship of Mrs. Dwyer. When he visited at her home he only met her mother and her sister and brothers, who are all apparently white. Her father, he says, always kept out of sight, even after they were married. When Dwyer appeared in Judge Troup's court last Tuesday McCreary was on hand also. It was the first time the two had met face to face.

### Has 2-Year-Old Son

Mrs. Dwyer is a "perfect blonde," and said that, to her knowledge, she was not a member of the "Colored Race." Her mother gave similar testimony. The 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Dwyer is a dark, blue-eyed, curly-haired, lively youngster. George Merton, attorney for Mrs. Dwyer, says that he is not fighting the case of the girl's father, but that he will prove that Mrs. Dwyer is a white woman.

According to Webster's dictionary "Negro" is defined as a person belonging to the typical African race, the type being characterized by tall stature and often powerful physique, extreme dolichocephaly, convex forehead, prognathous jaws, with large teeth, flat broad nose and color very dark. "Mrs. Dwyer nor her father will measure up to these requirements, and I am going to make Dwyer stick to his mar-

Amalgamation - 1919

## Court Declares

### Miss Puffer Insane

*The Chicago Defender*  
Prejudice Wins Out in Inter-marriage Case at Boston, Mass.

Ayer, Mass., July 11.—The statutory charges against Arthur G. Hazzard, who was to wed Miss Mabel Emeline Puffer (white) when the two were arrested and spirited away to Boston, have been dropped. Attorney William H. Lewis, with associate counsel, C. J. O'Neill of Lowell, representing Hazzard, appeared before Judge Warren H. Atwood in the District court and were told that the state would not prosecute their client.

#### Relatives Push Case

However, Attorney John D. Carney, counsel for Miss Puffer's family, said that a charge of enticement had been filed against Hazzard and that relatives of the girl had urged him to push the case. After a conference with Attorney Lewis, Carney agreed to postpone the hearing until July 12. Miss Puffer was not in court, but Hazzard was on hand, accompanied by his brother and several friends. He is out on \$300 bonds.

#### Everybody Mum

A Defender reporter attempted to question Hazzard regarding the suit that relatives of Miss Puffer had instituted against him, but he refused to answer on advice of his counsel. Attorney George L. Wilson, counsel and temporary guardian of Miss Puffer, followed the Hazzard party from the building and, singling out Hazzard, said: "I am going to make a demand on you for \$781.09 and for an additional \$4,770." Relatives of Miss Puffer are claiming that Hazzard obtained this amount from the woman during their courtship.

Miss Puffer has been declared insane and will be sent to California in order that she may not come in contact with Mr. Hazzard. It is rumored that the case was "railroaded" and that Miss Puffer was never properly examined by alienists. She declared when the verdict was rendered: "It's too bad that in this so-called free country people can't marry whom they love."

### INTERMARRIAGE BILL PROVIDES JAIL TERM

Washington, July 13.—By the provisions of a bill introduced in congress by Representative Johnson of Mississippi the intermarriage of persons of "white and Negro races" is prohibited in the District of Columbia. It is declared any such contract to be null and void and fixes the punishment for violation of the act at a fine of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 and im-

prisonment at hard labor of from one to five years, or both. The minister or official who performs the marriage ceremony and the officer who issues a marriage license for such intermarriage, or any person aiding in such a marriage, shall be fined from \$1,000 to \$5,000, or imprisoned from six months to one year.

Northern senators and representatives have declared they will fight the bill to a finish and express the hope that it will be killed in the house of representatives.

LOS ANGELES CAL. EXPRESS  
JULY 17, 1919

### Her Husband White Yet Colored Church Deacon

Mrs. Effie May Huber, who declared that her husband, Walter Watson Huber, a white man, was deacon of a colored church, was today granted a divorce by Judge Willis. She asserted that Huber deserted her after they had disagreed over religious beliefs.

She said she went with her husband to his church three times "to see if it was really possible he was a member."

### SEVEN WORD WILL GIVES NEGRESS ALL

JULY 19, 1919

Alexander W. Waters, Feeling Death Near, Wrote It in a Hurry.

#### WOMAN HIS HOUSEKEEPER

"All I Have Got Belongs to Zulma" Reads Paper—Relatives to Contest.

The will of Alexander William Waters, 50, filed for probate in the Surrogate's Court, Brooklyn, yesterday, consists of only seven words and leaves an estate declared to be "more than \$10,000" to Zulma Powell, a negress, 35, who was a housekeeper in the decedent's home for a number of years.

"All I have belongs to Zulma," reads the will.

Alexander William Waters died suddenly in his office, 61 Broadway, Manhattan, July 3 last. It was 9 o'clock in the morning. He was sitting at his desk and had spoken of feeling ill. A premonition of impending death seized him. He took a large sheet of paper, on the back of which was printed a "daily market letter," and wrote the seven words of his will on it in a large, sprawling hand.

#### He Signs Will Twice.

Then he signed it "A. W. Waters" twice, and, according to Edward J.

Reilly, the Powell woman's lawyer, called two men in the office to witness it. They were I. W. Heggblade and Harry L. Torrance. In a few minutes Waters was dead, the paper on the desk before him. A policeman took possession of it.

Waters lived at 228 Lincoln place, Brooklyn, near Eighth avenue, in one of the best sections of Brooklyn.

When Zulma Powell returned last night to the Lincoln place house she made perfectly clear her intention to see that the provisions of the seven words of the will were carried out. Without mincing words she said she was going to get what she worked "dam hard for."

"Mr. Waters was sick for several years," the woman said. "I stayed up night and day and nursed him, and he told me that when he died I could have all his things, and I intend to keep them."

"He made a will some time ago, but they tore it up. He told me a couple of days before he died that he wanted me to have all his belongings, and that everything in the house was mine. I don't want any of his father's estate. I know I won't get it, because Mr. Waters told me that his father left his estate to his wife and the children, and if any of them died that share was to be divided among the others. So I don't expect anything from that estate. But I do expect to keep what I worked damned hard for. I'll fight 'em if they try to take what Mr. Waters said was mine."

As she talked the woman held two Pomeranians in her arms. Standing beside her was a dark skinned girl whom the housekeeper referred to as "sis-ter." The darkness of the girl's skin was in striking contrast to that of the woman who was named in the will, who is decidedly light in color. She apparently is well educated and dresses well.

#### Worked for Him for Years.

According to Mr. Reilly, Zulma Powell has acted as Waters's housekeeper and nurse—his health was not always the best—since she was 15 years of age. When Waters moved to 228 Lincoln place from the home he had in Prospect place, she went with him.

Waters owned the house, according to his mother, Mrs. Elona de Angelis Waters, 285 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn. He kept one room for himself. The rest of the house was devoted to use as a high class boarding house. It is still being used for that purpose and, according to the woman who came to the door yesterday, Zulma Powell is in charge.

The situation has been complicated by the fact that letters of administration were issued for the estate by Surrogate Wingate to the mother July 9. Mrs. Waters declared that no will had been found and added, that beside herself the following and no other were interested in the proceeding: David G. Waters, brother of the decedent; Malcolm C. Waters, brother, both of 285 Empire Boulevard; Charles T. Waters, brother, Lynbrook, L. I., and Lena A. Thurston, sister, of Orange, N. J.

The mother said last night that the matter was in the hands of her lawyer, William C. Daly. To her it seemed, she said, as if her son was under the influence of his housekeeper and could not shake it off. It is her contention and the contention of her lawyer that the will is invalid.

#### Signed Too Late, Is Charge.

The statement is made that the two men, whose names are attached to it, first saw the frail document after Waters had died and simply signed their names to it, one adding that the paper had been found on Waters's desk. Mr. Daly said that, so far as he knew, Mrs. Waters had not been served with notice of the probate of the will.

Waters was a bachelor. He was the general agent here of several large fruit growing associations on the Pacific coast and was born in Montreal. He was high in Masonic circles, was an Elk and a member of the American Bulldog Association. His mother said last night that she did not know just what the extent of her son's estate was. In the petition for letters of administration it was referred to as personal property not exceeding \$500, real estate of a value unknown.

Waters was buried from the Aurora Grate Cathedral, Bedford avenue and Madison street, Brooklyn, July 6. Interment was in Maple Grove Cemetery.

### A WHITE GEORGIAN PUNISHED.

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

WADSWORTH, Ga., July 13.—Some of the white people in this section are making an effort to protect the colored people in Jefferson county from unprovoked lawlessness. Recently a white man who had been on intimate terms with a colored woman, tried to force her to go home with him. She refused and he sought to compel her by force. Leading colored men protested to the leading white men of the town and the police arrested the white man. He resisted so strongly that Jeff Whitehead was badly beaten up and put in the county jail at Louisville. The white people say that he will have to serve a term before he can get out again. This was gratifying to the colored citizens.

### INNKEEPER CLAIMS

### NOBLE'S WEALTH

*The Chicago Defender*  
Boston Woman Says She Is Real Heir of British Millionaire

Boston, Mass., July 25.—A fortune estimated at several millions, left in Philadelphia forty years ago by Lord Dundas (white) a member of English royalty, is claimed by an aged woman of our race here. She is Mrs. Maria Louise Dundass Satchell, 21 Claremont Park, South End, the keeper of a lodging house. Mrs. Satchell declares that she and her sister, Mrs. Carrie Dundass Bell, Washington, D. C., are the oldest living heirs with Dundass blood in their veins. The legality of her claim depends upon the state inheritance laws of Pennsylvania. If the lawyer whom Mrs. Satchell has retained finds that property may be bequeathed to the descendants of illegitimate offspring, her name will be filed

immediately as a grandchild and rightful heir.

#### Left No Will

Lord Dundass died a bachelor in 1878. He left no will. Real estate of incalculable value, which Mrs. Satchell says is situated at Broad and Walnut streets, has been awaiting a claimant for all these years. Mrs. Satchell's grandmother was Mrs. Maria Lee, to whose children the Englishman promised to leave his entire fortune, she says. Maria Lee died while Lord Dundass was still alive. When, on his death bed, he called for his heirs to come forward, a servant turned away from the door Samuel Calvin Dundass, a brother of Mrs. Satchell, and prevented a reunion of the old man and his children. According to Mrs. Satchell, Lord Dundass' last words were in bewailment of his servant's blunder. Only until recently would her children, Miss Ethel Satchell and Mrs. Catherine Cousins, take the old woman's persistency seriously.

#### Inquiry Starts

At last a letter was dispatched to Philadelphia by Mrs. Cousins, in which Mrs. Satchell's descent was set forth. The name of her father, Samuel Calvin Dundass, Sr., was given. Executors of the estate, Mrs. Cousins said, replied that papers were complete save for the first name of Lord Dundass. This none of the grandchildren ever knew.

### WHITE BRIDES DENIED NEGROES

WASHINGTON D. C. HERALD  
AUGUST 1, 1919

Bill By Representative Caraway Prohibits Intermarriage of Races.

Bills prohibiting the intermarriage of negroes and whites in the District and prohibiting the enlistment of colored men in the Military and Naval service were introduced in Congress yesterday by Representative Thaddeus H. Caraway.

Caraway stipulates in his bill "mixed" couples already residing in the District are to be permitted to remain here unless they move to some other territory, when they would be ever barred from returning. Parties violating the law he provides, would be guilty of a felony and subject to a fine of \$1,000 and not less than one year nor more than five years in prison. He further provides that persons who leave the District for the purpose of evading the law would be subject to the same penalty.

AUGUST 5, 1919

# A CHICAGO NEGRO'S POINT OF VIEW.

"I did not come to Chicago seeking social equality, which I know will never be in any city of the North.

"During the fourteen months I have been here I have never learned the Northern white man's way.

"I have found out the Northern white man is not free with his money when it is asked for uplift work among colored people.

"I can see they have no desire to help the colored, but their aim is to get all the work they can out of you and they address you as 'Mr.' and 'Mrs.' to get all the money they can out of you.

"During this awful race riot I am quite sure the people of my race have found out the white Northern people. So, quite a number of former Nashville colored people will respond to Governor Roberts' call, I being one in the midst so to do. So, do all you can to provide work for them."

The above excerpts are from a letter written to The Tennessean August 1 by Ben H. January, former employee of the Nashville Commercial Club, and express very forcibly the Southern negro's view of conditions now existing in Chicago.

January further writes that, after interviewing negroes who had migrated from various cities of the South, he had come to consider Nashville, where he was "borned and reared in" and the city that he dearly loves and always will love, is "the best city in the whole South for colored people to live in."

"In Nashville you can find some of the best white people in the world to the colored people," he writes, "and some of them are always ready to respond with money and favoritism to help the colored people."

People of Nashville as well as those throughout this entire section will be gratified to hear this expression of opinion which corroborates the statement, often made, that between the white man and the negro in the South there is a bitter understanding and a more enduring sympathy than can be found anywhere in the North.

There is work here for the negro to do, and just as the South regretted his departure, it will welcome his return.

## KANSAS CITY MO TIMES

AUGUST 2, 1919

### White and Colored People marrying.

C. W. C., Lawrence, Kas.: According to the Daily News Almanac there are nineteen states and Hawaii and the District of Columbia which do not prohibit marriages between white and colored people. The states follow: Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

## LICENSE IS REFUSED

AUGUST 13, 1919

### Would Not Authorize Marriage of White Woman and Negro

Comly Young, a negro of Columbia county and Mazie Shutt, a white woman of the same territory, spent two hours at Bloomsbush, Pa., trying to

## RACIAL INTERMARRIAGES

OUR READERS will doubtless remember that in a recent issue an account was published about a remarkable case which has just been decided by one of the courts in Omaha, Neb., in which Douglas E. Cary figured as the witness. Nebraska is one of the few Northern states in which racial intermarriage is prohibited. This case illustrates more forcibly than any that has come to notice lately the unwisdom of such legislation. A white man married McCary's daughter. After living with her for some time and becoming the father of a son by her, he claims to have discovered that she had Negro blood in her veins and therefore instituted legal proceedings to have the marriage nullified, which could be done under this unwise law if he could prove to the satisfaction of the court that the mother of his child had more than one-eighth Negro blood in her veins.

HAD HIS CONTENTION been sustained it would not only have illegitimized his own offspring but he would have been under no obligations to contribute to the support of either mother or child. This white gentleman(?), we are satisfied, knew as much about the racial identity of the mother of his child as he does now, and but for the existence of the law in that state prohibiting marriage this suit never would have been heard of.

NO ONE KNOWS BETTER THAN WE that it is the Southern white man, who, despite all his public avowals to the contrary, is constantly seeking social contact with us. No stronger proof of this fact can be found than in the presence of three million Mulattoes in this country. And this desire for social contact with our people is not confined to the South alone. If there is any doubt upon this subject let the seeker for first-hand information visit any thickly settled Colored section of any of our large communities. There he will see scores of white men in the meeting places and haunts of our people and we are not blind to the motives that bring them among us.

IF WE WERE TO RAISE the same barrier against them that they raise against us, what an outcry there would be! No doubt there will always be more or less friction between the white and Colored people in this country, but the white man ought to at least be consistent. If he does not like us, that is his privilege, but he should find a better excuse for the injustice and wrongs perpetrated upon us than the one which prompts him to shield his evil doings behind the skirts of his women.

N. Y. C. HERALD

AUGUST 11, 1919

## DR. STRATON DEPLORES

### RACIAL INTERMARRIAGE

Any negro man who marries a white woman holds up his own race to contempt by showing he thinks himself superior to his own, declared the Rev. Dr. John Roach Straton yesterday morning in a sermon at Calvary Baptist Church, Fifty-seventh street, west of Sixth avenue. It was the last of a series of three sermons on "The Reason and Remedies for Race Riots and Other Lawlessness."

Dr. Straton said that the tendency of some prominent negroes to select white wives had existed all the way from Frederick Douglass to Jack Johnson. "It is most unfortunate in its results, because it bears a false testimony concerning the attitude of the masses of the negro race to their own people."

MARTFORD CONN POST

AUGUST 12, 1919

## NEGRO DOESN'T WANT SOCIAL EQUALITY

Rev. Charles L. Fisher, pastor of the Union Baptist Church, preaching Sunday on "Racial Life in Society" pointed out that the negro is looking for no social equality with white people and did not seek intermarriage. "We have all shades and colors from which to choose our partners for life," he said, "and the white man has only one. Let us be satisfied within the bounds of our race." The pair entered the office of Clerk of Court John Watson to obtain the license but Watson was out and his deputy, Shuman, refused to take the responsibility for such a license and told the two they could await Watson's return.

The pair entered the office of Clerk of Court John Watson to obtain the license but Watson was out and his deputy, Shuman, refused to take the responsibility for such a license and told the two they could await Watson's return.

Tiring of waiting they visited the office of Justice of the Peace J. C. Ut

ter, Jr., to enlist his aid, but Utter balked at the proposition. Judge John C. Herman was then interviewed in his chambers with no better success. After making all the rounds the pair returned to Clerk Watson's office, who had returned. Watson told them he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would permit the license. The couple then left declaring they would obtain the license in spite of law and convention.

DAVENPORT IA DEMOCRAT

AUGUST 15, 1919

## WHITE GIRL AND NEGRO ARRESTED

Charged with leading an immoral life, Lee Green, colored and Ethel Lewis, white, were arraigned in police court this morning and sentenced to 30 days in jail. Police man Pat Dietz said he found the pair in an extremely compromising position in East Davenport shortly after midnight last night. They pleaded guilty to the charge.

## "SOCIAL EQUALITY"

### NOT NEGRO'S DESIRE

NEWARK N. J. LEDGER

AUGUST 19, 1919

## J. E. Sadler Declares Race Has No Desire to Lose Its Identity.

The following communication, referring to a news item of a meeting in this city last Saturday, when the Federation of Colored Organizations pledged their support to Dr. W. G. Alexander, has been received by the Ledger from J. E. Sadler of Montclair: "The news item in question reported the doings of a race conference called

by the 'Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey,' at which conference the federation reiterated its intention to continue its fight for civic betterment of the political and civil rights of the race, the well-being of all the citizens of New Jersey without regard to race or party. A resolution was also passed by the conference approving the candidacy of Dr. Walter G. Alexander for the Assembly on the Republican ticket this fall.

"In the condensed statement published it was stated that the conference had voted to wage a fight for social and political equality. Therein lies the error and injustice to which I take exception.

"The term 'social equality' is a chimerical which exists only in the figmentary imaginations of a disorganized brain. This limp, lifeless and awe-inspiring bugaboo is generally put forth by enemies of the race as a palladium for their denial of his rights as a citizen.

### Denies "Social Equality" Desire.

"May I, just as strongly and simply as I can, deny that any thoughtful, respectful Negro, learned or unlearned, desires 'social equality' in the sense this term is accepted to mean.

"The Negro believes that God had need of him as a separate and distinct race; that he can honor God, help himself and serve his country without the aid of dilution or camouflage from any other race.

"He has no desire to lose his racial identity or become inoculated by any other race, however high they may raise its standard of superiority. To the contrary, he means to convince the world that he can absorb, assimilate, initiate and practice every virtue that contributes to the well-being of a Christian country.

"I know this to be the idea and aim of the 'Federation of Colored Organizations of New Jersey,' which has auxiliaries in every community of colored citizens in New Jersey, working for community uplift and harmonious race relation.

### Sense of Words Perverted.

There is altogether too much carelessness in the use of coined phrases and words which when indiscriminately used have the effect of not only being misleading, but harmful as well. Social uplift, social order, social movements and social work have no trend toward social equality, and the former must suffer whenever confused with the latter. The same is true with descriptive terms, such as 'Bolshevik,' 'Anarchist,' 'Socialist' and 'radical.' The moment these terms are used out of true connection, they cease to become descriptive and are mere expletives, and harmful, to say the least. I think you owe it to both races to see that the misinterpretation is removed.

"The Negroes of New Jersey are contending for equality of rights as citizens. They resent segregation; they denounce the prevalent policy to afflict the entire race for the lawless-

ness of a few; they chafe under the prevailing custom to cry aloud their shortcomings and speak of their merits in whispers. They want to join hands with the best in all races. "May I trust, sir, to your evidenced spirit of fair play to correct the error to which I have called your attention?"

# Amalgamation - 1919.

## Wealthy White Woman, Determined To Marry

## Colored Sweetheart

White Woman, 48 and Wealthy

Anxious to Marry Colored Man

of 33. No Money, Just "Love."

Wish Them Luck.

6-29-19

Ayer, Mass., June 18.—The reported elopement of Miss Mabel Puffer, a wealthy society woman of the fashionable Sandy Pond section of Ayer, and "Honey" Hazzard, a Negro choreman, has stirred the residents of the town.

Miss Puffer and Hazzard made formal application for a marriage license in Concord, N. H. The five-day limit expires Saturday. Miss Puffer and her sweetheart are staying at a boarding house in Concord and the couple have been seen walking about the streets there.

Friends of Miss Puffer are astounded that she should have been fascinated by a man of opposite color and of the social scale of Hazzard. It is believed the couple first became acquainted while her lover was doing chores at her home.

Miss Puffer and Hazzard were reported to have left Ayer last Sunday night together in an auto-mobile. Despite their simultaneous disappearance, no significance was given to a rumor that Miss Puffer, who is 48 years old, and the Negro, who is 15 years her junior, had eloped. Tuesday, however, the chief of police of Ayer was called on the phone by the Concord (N. H.) police chief and told that Mabel Puffer, white, and Arthur Garfield Hazzard, colored, of Ayer, had applied for a marriage license.

Legally there was no interference possible by the Concord chief, but it was suggested that relatives of Miss Puffer take action. It is not known, however, whether her relatives can be reached to take action. She has a brother an arm captain who is still in France.

In an interview Mr. Hazzard said:

### NOT AN ELOPEMENT

"Now the story is this, we did not elope, get that straight. We did not run away. We came here because she is a Christian Scientist and this is the place where Mrs. What's her name—you know the Christian Science woman is buried. "She says we are going to be married at Mr. Niles' house Saturday morning. He is a minister, I guess, I am not marrying her for her money, get that now."

"Well, for what reason, do you love her?" the reporter asked.

"She just took a liking to me and I took a liking to her. I don't know how much she is worth."

Hazzard brought the reporter to

the door of his future bride's room and she came into the hallway and was willing to talk.

### NOT A RICH WOMAN

"We might as well get the publicity over with and settle it. It's not true that my relatives object, those who were dearest to me are dead. I am not a rich woman. I own some houses in Ayer and have some money invested. The talk about Mr. Hazzard marrying me for my money, that's all bosh. Yes, I did go to Emerson and have done some public reading."

Hazzard talked freely to reporters until he was asked if the rumor that Miss Puffer bought the light suit he had on was true. Then he was aroused.

"Certainly not, I bought it myself like every man buys his wedding clothes. I never got money from her."

"They say she calls you 'turtle dove'?"

### JUST CALLS HIM BRAD

"She does not, she just calls me 'Brad'."

"What do you call her?"

"I just call her Mabel."

"When did you happen to decide to get married?"

"Last February we were talking and she said it would be nice for us to get married and I said it would be nice too."

Hazzard declared "Miss Mabel," never even gave him a tip. "No money about this business, we are just getting married."

Attorney George L. Wilson of Ayer arrived here tonight. He has handled Miss Puffer's legal affairs for a long time. He would not say anything, but did permit the reporters to ask Miss Puffer if she loved Hazzard, to which she replied in the affirmative and added that there was no distinction of color.

—Boston Chronicle.

## TO FIGHT CHARGE OF NEGRO BLOOD

### Attorney for Alleged Mulatto Father of Woman, Says Won't Drop Case.

OMAHA NEB NEWS JUNE 29, 1919

### IS M'CREARY A NEGRO?

Dr. John C. Davis, family physician for sixteen years: "I think he is a mulatto of half negro blood."

Dr. A. A. Holtman: "His grandchild shows a suspicious profile, but I could not say definitely."

Mrs. McCreary, his wife: "No, he is not."

Mrs. Clara Dwyer, the daughter,

who is accused by her husband of marrying him fraudulently because she knew she had negro blood: "Neither my father or I have any negro blood."

The lawsuit of Francis Dwyer for annulment of his marriage to Clara McCreary Dwyer, on the grounds that her blood contains a strain of a negro, cannot be dropped, Elmer Thomas, attorney for the woman's alleged mulatto father, declared Saturday night.

J. McCreary, Mrs. Dwyer's father, will appear in court Tuesday to combat the accusation that he is a negro, Mr. Thomas said.

It was stated that the case has assumed the aspect of being a matter of family honor.

If Dwyer's charge is sustained by the court, it is said, Mrs. Dwyer's brother and sister and their families will be affected.

### Won't Tell Ancestry.

McCreary himself refuses to tell of his ancestry or history until the case comes up in court.

McCreary has been a resident of Omaha for twenty years. He is at present a foreman at the Cudahy packing plant on the south side.

Sixteen years ago McCreary read law and intended to take bar examinations. He is well educated and has a host of acquaintances in Omaha.

### Says Not a Negro.

His wife testified on the opening day of the trial that he is not a negro.

"At the time of the birth of your daughter's child, when you had a conversation with Dr. Holtman, do you remember making a statement that Mr. McCreary had Indian blood?" the attorney asked her.

"No, I did not make any such statement, she replied. "Dr. Holtman brought up some such question. I cannot remember what I told him."

"Mr. McCreary's complexion is dark like an Indian, but he has no negro blood."

Dr. John C. Davis, the McCreary's family physician for a number of years, testified that in his opinion McCreary is a mulatto of perhaps half negro blood.

Dr. Davis testified he had been called to the McCreary home frequently since 1903.

"Has your acquaintance been sufficient so you have knowledge of what blood Mr. McCreary has?" Attorney John O. Yeiser asked.

"Yes," Dr. Davis replied.

"Has you experience been sufficient to enable you to judge of whether a person is negro or white from appearance?"

"I can tell whether they have colored blood or not."

### Says She Is Colored.

"Doctor, state whether or not

there is colored blood in the veins of Mr. McCreary, Mrs. Dwyer's father have any colored blood.

"Where did you first meet Mr. Dwyer?"

"At Brandeis, we both worked there," she replied.

"Did he keep company with you?"

"Practically all of the time from when we met. He went east one time and he kept company with me when he returned."

"How long in years and months was it?"

"About two years."

"Was he a frequent caller?"

"He came sometimes four or five nights a week, sometimes every night."

### Says Husband Met Father.

"Do you personally know of Mr. Dwyer's meeting your father prior to the time of the marriage?"

"They met on Christmas of 1914."

"He was at the house?"

"Yes."

"He was invited there?"

"Yes, he came to Christmas dinner."

"Was there ever any attempt made by you, Mrs. Dwyer, to prevent a meeting of Mr. Dwyer and your father or mother?"

"None whatever."

### Tells of Her Father.

"Or to keep him from meeting any other member of your family?"

"None whatever."

"Where is your father?"

"I did not know it would be necessary for him to appear. He said a lawyer said he need not appear."

"Where did you talk with him?"

"At home. He was coming yesterday, and he lost one day of work and he could not afford to lose another day."

"Did you or your mother tell him not to come?"

"No, sir."

On cross-questioning, Mrs. Dwyer insisted Mr. Dwyer and her father had met often.

"Is it not a fact that Mr. Dwyer has told you he had not seen Mr. McCreary but once before the baby was born, and that only a passing glance?"

"He had seen my father a number of times before we were married. He could not help seeing him."

"Have you never told Mr. Dwyer that you had colored blood in your veins?"

"I never did, because we had no colored blood."

"You never at any time admitted it to him?"

"No, I never did."

"Now, do you take the position that your father has no colored blood in his veins?"

"No, he has none."

### Doctor Examines Child.

After Mrs. Dwyer had testified Dr. Holtman was asked to examine the 2-year-old Dwyer child and say whether or not it had colored blood.

(over)

minutes he heard voices in the gangway and ran toward the front door. He went into the kitchen and of the yard. Mrs. Person, her mother, is seated at the table and her brother and a boarder were seated on the street steps. Mrs. Person was seated on the front steps on Morgan street and they state that a young white man started out to investigate the noises. He states that as he got to the foot of the steps and about six feet from the mouth of the gangway he encountered a white boy about 17 or 18 years old, who urged him to put out his light and threatened him when he refused to do so. Person demanded of the white boy to know what he was doing in his yard and before an answer could be made, someone in the alley yelled "catch him." and the white boy believed the girl knew. No claim

## Amalgamation - 1919

### A WELCOME BEING PREPARED DOWN IN GEORGIA.

From the Americus (Ga.) Times-Recorder we glean that they are preparing a demonstrative reception in that neck of the state of Georgia for the returning colored troops. The Times-Recorder comes out in an editorial article under the heading:

#### *The New York Age* "CLEAN UP THE LOAFERS—WHITE OR BLACK."

The words, "white or black" in the heading of the article must have been an afterthought, for we have read the entire double-column editorial and find no intimation that the Times-Recorder classifies a white man who has enough money not to need to work or is too lazy to work as a loafer.

To the mind of the Times-Recorder, a loafer is a colored person who does not work, and in its article it seems to be struck by the fear that the number of loafers in Americus will be greatly increased by the return of the Negro soldiers.

The first paragraph in its article reads as follows:

One of the big problems confronting the South with the return of the soldiers, of both colors, will be the race problem. And it will be the race problem from an entirely different angle than that with which the South has had to deal in the past. The black soldier, who has gone out into the world and found a new place for himself, is coming back home with a spirit that is going to make it difficult for him to assume his proper sphere. The white soldier is coming home with admiration for the way the colored men from his own Dixieland fought, but with pictures burned in his brain of revolting scenes of the mingling of the races in France, where the Negro problem is not at all understood and where the Negro is made much of by the whites on every occasion.

This is certainly a fine frame of mind in which to get to welcome the men who have been fighting to help make the world safe for democracy. Of course, it is needless to ask the Times-Recorder what it considers to be the "proper sphere" for black men who have been fighting the country's battles; we already know the answer. But we would like to ask the Times-Recorder if the white people of Georgia intend not only to refuse to treat with justice and humanity black men who have been fighting the country's battles abroad but intend also to give them extra hell because the French people didn't know any better than to treat them as human beings? The manner in which the French people received and treated the colored American soldiers certainly cannot be charged up to any fault of these soldiers. If there is any fault about it, it should be charged up to the French people, and if anybody is to be punished, they are the ones. Why not declare war on France for that purpose?

Undoubtedly, the "mingling of the races in France" was a terrible sight to be witnessed by a white man from Georgia—and a good many not from Georgia, for that matter—but there was no reason why the pictures of these "revolting scenes" should be "burned in his brain." Any white Georgian who has reached the age of maturity can look around and see equally "revolting scenes" in his own state; the only difference being that in France it was not against the law.

The Times-Recorder bemoans the fact that there are trying times ahead and that the average Negro, consciously or unconsciously,

is doing as little as possible to head off the storm. What storm? we should like to ask. There will be no storm unless the white people of the South get it up, and if they do they should be careful not to get up a storm that they can't manage after it is started.

This article we are quoting from goes on to say:

The indolence and utter untrustworthiness of a great mass of Negroes who work for a living and upon whom the white people—both in the homes and in business and on the farms are dependent, since the arrival of the day of high wages are a SCANDAL and a DISGRACE to the black race. Ask any white woman and she will tell you it is impossible to get a servant in the home and keep her more than a day or two—or a week at the outside, no matter how light the duties or how high the pay.

Here is a contradiction which is worthy of the spirit in which the editor of the Times-Recorder is writing. He would have us believe that since the advent of high wages, the colored people have grown indolent and untrustworthy and simply won't work. This is absurd. What sensible person could be made to believe that the Negroes of Americus and vicinity were industrious and worked hard when wages were low, but stopped when wages became high?

The truth of the matter is that so large a number of colored men were so industrious and worked so hard under high wages that they found themselves able to keep their wives and daughters at home to do their own cooking and washing. And that is why so many white women in Americus will tell you that is "impossible to get a servant." That's the rub; many of the white women in Americus can't get a servant. Of course, it is annoying; but do not let the white women of Americus feel that they are alone, women all over the country are having the same trouble and for the same reason—higher wages.

The Times-Recorder in one part of its article lifts up its voice and weeps thus:

The white man of the South has ALWAYS been the Negro's best friend. But even a best friend can be abused, and the Negro, now that he has the opportunity, is abusing his best friends to the limit.

That is just about the funniest thing we ever read in a serious newspaper.

The article closes with the following solemn warning:

Let every Negro leader of the community point out these dangers to his people. Let every Negro minister from his pulpit next Sunday "read the riot act" to the loafers of his race and tell them in plain, unmistakable words what will be the ultimate consequences, not only to themselves, but to the industrious Negroes as well, who always suffer with the worst of their race, if they do not change their ways.

## Murderer Facing Arrest Sends Bullet Through His Brain

*The Chicago Defender*  
4/13/19

(By the Century News Service)  
Memphis, Tenn., April 25.—A few days ago the Commercial Appeal, daily prevaricator in all things touching other than "white" southerners, printed the following news item:

Holly Springs, Miss., April 13.—Three persons met violent deaths here last night. Early in the night Annie Woods and Ed Tiers, Negroes, were found dead in the room of the former. A jury of inquest returned a verdict that they met death at the hands of a party un-

known. Both were shot, the woman through the body, and Tier in the head.

This morning Walter West, white, assistant postmaster of this city, was found dead at the foot of the steps leading to his room over a local drug store. A pistol bullet had plowed through the man's head. A jury summoned by Mayor Robinson found a verdict that West came to his death by a pistol shot at his own hands. According to the officers, West, when found, had his face blackened and efforts had been made to pad out his clothes. He was unmarried.

That was half-lie, but better than the Associated Press did, for that purveyor of "news" passed up the story, due, doubtless, to the lax memory of its Holly Springs correspondent.

What really happened:

Friday evening, April 11, while Annie Woods and Edward Tier were sitting in the home of the sister of Annie or "Mamie" Woods, the door was broken in by Walter West, a young white man, "blue blood" and assistant postmaster of Holly Springs, who killed both young people, set fire to the house, and when confronted by officers of the law at the door to his rooms, to which he had fled, he killed himself.

### Blackened Up for Crime

When West broke in the house and murdered the young people, he was blackened up and had on padded clothing, for both the padded clothing and "black" were removed by white officers of the law after West had killed himself when he couldn't get away with his crime.

For some time Tier had been wooing and trying to win Annie, both being of age, and both members of the same "Race." A few days before the crime West, white and blue of blood, and assistant postmaster of Holly Springs, went to Tier and told him to cut out his attention to Annie, since she was his (West's) "woman." West told him that he himself was in love with the girl, and that unless Tier ceased to call on her there would be another "Nigger" missing in Marshall county. Tier is said to have protested that he ought to be allowed to love a woman of his own Race, since he dared not love any other woman in these parts, that the white men in the South ought at least give Colored men a chance to marry their own women in honor, and that, finally, he did not believe that Annie was the kind of woman West, white and "blue blood," said she was.

### Talking It Over

And so Tier went out to Annie's home to talk it over. West, white and "blue blood," had his pimp to spot Tier's movements, getting ready all the time for his crime by blacking his face and padding out his clothing. When the stage was all set, the chief actor, white and "blue blood," came on to play his part. But for the general knowledge among white men of the city of West's intimacy with Annie, he might have gotten away with his brutal crime by having it saddled on a Race person.

Officers Knew

The moment that the alarm was given that Ed Tier and Annie Woods had been murdered, the officers, instead of calling out the lovely bloodhounds of southern civilization, made for West's rooms in the heart of the city. Within a few minutes after their arrival, West darted around the corner with all appearances of a "big, black, burly brute." The officers leveled on him and told him to halt. He did, but it was by his own gun. He cracked down on himself, the bullet tearing his head wide open.

The officers picked him up, washed his face and removed the paddings from his clothing. The jury found that he met death by his own hands, and that the two young people who wanted to marry—one because he loved, and the other to leave and lose a shame imposed on her by a blue blood, met death at the hands of "unknown parties." The jury may not have known, but everybody else in Marshall county does.

Here is a tragedy of big social import, and yet the southern dailies did not print a line of truth about it. The question is, how long must young Colored women be at the mercy of the "blue bloods," who want to fill the land with bastards and then cry "Nigger this and that?" When will the North learn the true situation in the South? When will men of the Race set themselves together? It is better to see every black man dead and in a grave than to live on under conditions that brought on this murder.

**Many Crimes Done by "Blacks"**  
Half of such crimes laid now at the door of defenseless Race men are committed by the "blue bloods," who know that the black-up and padded clothes will relieve all suspicion. Hundreds of Race men have been lynched for rape when the real rapists were white men blacked up. A good-looking young Race woman in the South cannot claim a particle of protection for her honor. Many of them who are seduced by white men are sleeping with their half-brothers and cousins—blood for blood.

Poor Annie Woods was a type, and so was Walter West. They might have loved, but West knew that he could not make her, however beautiful and lovable she might have been, his lawful wife, because of the barbarous laws of his state. The noblest type, however, was Ed Tier, an ambitious young man, who, in spite of every evidence to the contrary, believed in his loved, and was anxious to marry her, and take her away to the free North and make a home for both.

#### Has White Man Any Heart?

If the American white man has any heart at all, this story will move him. Southern cities are filled with palatial homes of concubines, homes built in respectable neighborhoods where decent Race people live, to which the southern aristocrats make weekly visits, spending Sundays and week-ends with these mistresses. Decrying "social equality," they are having a grand time of it in the enjoyment of social privileges. But the worm will turn yet.

And there passed three—the one worthy being Ed Tier.

### Child Believed White; Negress Held in Jail

SHREVEPORT, LA., TIMES, MAY 4, 1919  
Estelle Jackson, negress, residing in the 1800 block on Texas avenue, is in

the city jail, detained on suspicion. When officers went into her home Friday night they discovered a 2-month-old baby, believed to be white. When the women declared that the infant was her own, Probationary Officer Bretthauer was notified and upon investigation the arrest of the negress was recommended. The baby was placed in the rescue home until further investigation could be made.

## FIGHT TO SAVE MAN FROM SOUTH

5/24/19

Albert Knight, age 34, a resident of Columbus, Ala., left that city Monday a week ago in company with Essie Shealy (white), age said to be 18. Their mission to this city, according to a statement issued by Knight last Monday to a representative of the Defender, was to be married as soon as proper arrangements were completed. It happened, however, that Mr. Knight imparted this information to a railroad porter when he was within 50 miles of this city. The said railroad porter informed Knight that it would cost him considerable money for him (the porter) to retain that secret. Knight not having the required amount necessary, the porter wired ahead and Knight with his intended wife was arrested upon their arrival, charged with violation of the Mann act.

**Cites Reason for Love**  
According to the story told by Albert Knight, he was born and reared in Columbus, Ala., and had known the Shealy family for a number of years. In fact, he had been employed by them on numerous occasions, and that it was through this employment that he met Essie. He said that the Shealys were people of very poor circumstances and that Essie had often told him of being mistreated by her parents, and as a result of the alleged conversations his sympathies were aroused, the outgrowth of which resulted in them becoming sweethearts. He claims that their courtship dates back for about a year. He was asked by the reporter if there were any other reasons which he considered as a justification of his conduct with Essie beyond the fact that she had aroused his sympathy. He responded that in the city in which he had lived all of his life he had witnessed the association of numerous white men with his group of women and he thought that what was good for them was good for him.

#### Knight Not Married

Knight denies having a wife and three children and said that those charges were made simply to further embarrass him in his already embarrassed situation. He contends, however, that his motive was honest and his object honorable, and that he would have married the girl had he been given an opportunity. When informed of the girl's statement that she did not desire him to be returned to Alabama for trial Knight said, "I knew she would say that. I have been extremely kind to her and have gone to her rescue when her parents were not

able to help her."

#### Girl Pleads

The Defender is making an effort to have Knight's trial take place in Illinois instead of Alabama. Miss Shealy in an interview with our reporter said, "Do all you can to have Knight's trial transferred to Illinois, for if he returns to Alabama they will lynch him."

## Colored Man And White Girl

### U. S. Will Send Twelve Men to Guard Prisoner on Return South

Chicago, May 16.—Houston county, Alabama, anxiously awaits the return of Albert Knight, colored, and the white population may be present en masse when the train from the north pulls into the village of Columbia.

Having in mind the temper of the Columbians, a dozen armed deputies United States marshals will escort the prisoner, who distinguished himself Wednesday by leaving his wife and three children and starting for Albina, Mich., accompanied by Essie Shealy, 17 years old.

#### Girl is White.

Aside from the objections of Mrs. Knight to the elopement there is a strong sentiment among the citizens of Columbia because Essie is young and white. Telegrams from the sheriff, constabulary and judiciary of Houston county received by the department of justice and United States marshals in Chicago yesterday led to the arrest of the runaways as they stepped from an Illinois Central train. Upon being notified of the capture, Alabama replied with a fusillade of messages bearing the one clarion call, "Send the man back. We'll try him here."

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Mason, Knight was charged with violation of the Mann

act and placed under bonds of \$5,000 and the girl was held as a witness. ment are the things that determine social equality. If either the Negro or the white man prefers to accord to his own race superiority and priority that is his privilege so long as he does not interfere with the right accorded to others by the constitution."

"Don't send him back to Alabama," the girl begged. "They'll lynch him." "We'll send him back," said Philip J. Barry, acting chief of the department of justice, "but it will be under heavy guard."

#### U. S. Pledges Protection.

"Houston has a right to demand that he be tried there," stated Assistant United States District Attorney Ben Einstein, "but the government will see that he is delivered intact."

At the office of the United States Marshal Bradley the girl appeared frightened and talked so low her words were hardly distinguishable.

"My father is Tillman G. Shealy, a machinist," she said, "and didn't know I was acquainted with Knight. Albert told me up North there wasn't any objection to white and black folks being married."

"I didn't bring her here, she followed me," said Knight in a cell at the marshal's office.

## California Daily The Advocates Democracy

By Associated Negro Press

Stockton, Calif., June 2.—In speaking editorially on "The Demands of the Negro," and going into detail concerning the achievements of the Race, The Stockton Record, white daily, states that the Colored people of America are "asking no more than should be accorded them if we are at all really sincere in what we are applauding in President Wilson and other leaders of national and world thought in their efforts to establish and perpetuate democracy."

Concerning the much talked of misnomer of "social equality," the Record says: "The most vexatious element of the entire Negro race problem seems to be the ghost of social equality which bobs up every time the word Negro is mentioned. This, however, is an issue by itself. Social equality is no more a matter of legislation than is intellectual equality. To accord the Negro his political, educational and religious privileges is the sacred constitutional duty of the American people, but this does not involve the question of social relationship. One is not a social equal because he is a white man. Taste, culture, affinity and environ-

## Negro and White Woman Are Refused License

LANESVILLE WIS GAZETTE, JUNE 17, 1919  
Bloomsburg, Pa., June 17.—Comly Young, a negro of Columbia county, and Mazie Shutt, a white woman of the same town, spent two hours here trying to obtain a license to wed without securing the desired document. The pair entered the office of Clerk of Court John Watson to obtain the license, but Watson was out, and his deputy, Shuman, refused to take the responsibility for such a license and told the two they could await Watson's return. Tiring of waiting they visited the office of Justice of the Peace J. C. Utter, Jr., to enlist his aid. Utter balked at the proposition. Judge John C. Harman was then interviewed in his chambers with no better success. After making all rounds the pair returned to Clerk Watson's office, who had returned. Watson told them he knew of no law in Pennsylvania which would permit the license. The couple then left, declaring they would obtain the license in spite of law and convention.

## COLORED HUBBY SAYS WHITE MAN STOLE HIS LOVE

SPOKANE WASH CHRONICLE, JUNE 19, 1919  
That Mrs. Mattie Murphy asked forgiveness for her sins in a church trial at the Calvary Baptist church (colored), was testified to by Deacon Lemuel Thompson, for 19 years a waiter at the Spokane club, in the suit of Mrs. Murphy's husband, Fred Murphy (colored), against John Parks and Thomas Cole, both white, for \$5000 for alienation of affections.

The trial began in Superior Judge Mills' court this morning with the exclusion of all women jurors, by stipulation of counsel.

Deacon Thompson declared he asked Mrs. Murphy about her alleged relations with the white men, and she asked the church to forgive her.

"What do you say to that, church?" I said, the negro testified. "The church said 'forgive her.'"

Mr. Murphy testified his wife left him after her arrest with the two white men at Hillyard in May, 1917. He asserted that up to that time her record had never been reproached.

Chief of Police William McBride of Hillyard, who made the arrests was one of the witnesses today.

"I rapped on the door and demanded that they open it in the name of the law," he said, in telling of his raid on Cole's house. "There was no light in the place, and Parks and Cole were with Mrs. Murphy and another colored woman."

The testimony continued this afternoon.

Amalgamation—1919.

# NEGRO TESTIFIES AGAINST WIFE IN ALIENATION SUIT

Chauffeur for Mrs. Mott Tells of Constant Quarrels in His Home.

APRIL 9, 1919

IS STAR WITNESS FOR DEFENCE AT TRIAL.

When the \$50,000 "alienation" suit of Mrs. Julia King, negress, against Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, white, sixty-four years old, wife of a wealthy lawyer, is resumed to-day in the Supreme Court before Justice Robert F. Wagner, Albert King, negro chauffeur for Mrs. Mott and husband of the plaintiff, who is the mother of four children, will be placed on the witness stand again to continue his testimony as the star witness for Mrs. Mott.

At the opening of his testimony King made a strong witness for the defendant, but at times became so verbose in describing the frequent quarrels he had with his wife since their marriage that the Court had to caution him not to make speeches to the jury. Edward T. Brackett, formerly State Senator and counsel for Mrs. King, made repeated objections to King's testimony.

"Even our place was sumpin' turrible," said King, while Mr. Brackett moved "to strike it out." Thereupon King repeated "Yassa, our place was sumpin' turrible." He said Julia courted him.

"She wuz a Babylon gal and one day sez we'll git married. But I sez I don't wanna git married. Dere's lots of nice gals here, anyhow. When we gits married she sez, 'I got you now, in black and white,' but I sez, 'I ain't gwine do no mo' fo you now than I did befo'."

"How did you get along after your marriage?" he was asked.

"All right for two or three days. Julia was jest mean. She neber give me only cold food, and then sometimes I wouldn't even git that. Why, after Julia libed above a stable for three weeks in Far Rockaway she left me, sayin', 'I ain't gwine lib in dis God forsaken place.' I had an awful good prasion, too; got \$15 a week. It was hard to git another like dat one."

Then King told of the gifts made to him and his family by Mrs. Mott and her husband. He said Julia wasn't appreciative even after the Motts erected a new garage and gave them quarters in it. He declared his life with Julia had been an unhappy one and charged her with deserting their children.

The plaintiff's case centred about the letter which read:—"My heart is with you every minute of the time. I must tell you that I am sad and lonely." It was written after Mrs. Mott and her husband prepared to go abroad. The initials standing for "Baby Doll" were explained by Mrs. Mott's attorney. He said Mrs. Mott was called that frequently by servants because one of them remarked that she looked

## Love for Negro Only Motherly, Says Mrs. Mott

APRIL 9, 1919

Defendant in \$50,000 Suit Brought by Chauffeur's Wife Says His Heart Was White, as His Skin Black

Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, of Far Rockaway, sixty-four-year-old defendant in the \$50,000 alienation suit which Mrs. Julia King, a negress, has brought, testified yesterday in the Supreme Court that her interest in Albert King, her negro chauffeur, and husband of the plaintiff, was motherly—and nothing more.

Ex-Senator Edgar T. Brackett, of counsel for Mrs. King, cross-examined Mrs. Mott at length, laying particular stress on a letter which the defendant admitted she wrote King. At the time she wrote she was undergoing treatment at the beauty parlor of one Mrs. Shearer and because of a skin-peeling process she remained with Mrs. Shearer. King was at Far Rockaway, where Mrs. Mott lived with her husband, George E. Mott, a retired lawyer.

The letter addressed to "My dearest good boy" and subscribed "B. D.," which it was admitted by the defence stood for "Baby Doll," was read into the record in full yesterday. It read in part:

"To answer your question about Mrs. Shearer, I don't think it is in some of ways a bad idea, although it might have a peculiar look to her unless itation. No evidence was adduced, only occurred a few times. I am afraid said, to support the insinuations made against Mrs. Mott. Mr. Brackett asked tell her too much. However, I can ex-plain better when I see you next week. I hope to be fit to see you by that time. I am a fright just now. Would not see my grandmother."

Heart With Him, She Writes

"I think when you come in town you can make a few inquiries at the garage. Well, dear King, my heart is with you every minute of the day, and I must tell you that I am sad and lonely. So now I think I had better close and get this mailed. I have said as much as I dare. Hope you feel better and not too lonely. With love and wishing all good to you."

B. D."

Mrs. Mott also mentioned in her letter a woman she met at the beauty parlor. She said yesterday the woman was a Mrs. Galt. Also in her letter the writer referred to Olga, Carrie Louise and other girls who had tried to "tear me to pieces." Mr. Brackett asked Mrs. Mott what she meant when she said she had written as much as she dared. "I had written as fully and freely as possible about King's troubles and didn't care to say," she replied.

### Only Motherly Affection

Mrs. Mott said she and her husband had a genuine affection for King, who was regarded as almost a member of the family. He was a sort of major domo or head servant about the house. "I had a motherly affection for him," said the defendant. Counsel made reference to her manner of addressing the negro servant in the letter. "Yes, and he was a good boy," she explained. "Why did you so address him?"

"Because his heart was as white as his skin was dark. He served us faithfully for many years and he was in trouble."

Mrs. Mott said she saw her husband while undergoing the skin peeling treatment, adding "I didn't mind him." She had refused to see King at the time. Her sadness, about which she wrote, was due to the ill health of her husband who had lost the sight of an eye, and she, too, was ill. They had decided to leave the country and found it necessary to dispense with the services of King. She made it her duty to try to procure a new job for him.

### Anxious for King's Future

"I was very fond of King and I don't deny it and I was anxious for his future, which looked very dark," said Mrs. Mott. As to the term "Baby Doll," she said it was merely a pleasantry. Asked whether she addressed her other servants that way Mrs. Mott said she sometimes called Jimmie, her Italian gardener, "dear boy." "It was," she said, "the expression of a lady of over sixty years to a colored lad, who though a man in years yet was a boy."

Mrs. Mott was asked about some of the expressions in her letter to King. She said, "I confess it was foolishly worded but that there was anything wrong or impure in it I never will confess." The word "dare" in the epistle, she admitted also was "foolishly used."

Mr. Mott testified that he liked King, who, he said, had a pleasing disposition. He appreciated the servant's loyalty to which it was admitted by the defence Mrs. Mott. Mr. Mott said he sometimes played cards with King in the garage. In summing up last evening

Grant C. Fox, counsel for the defendant, said there was no allegation made of anything improper in connection with the preposterous charge of alienation. No evidence was adduced, only occurred a few times. I am afraid said, to support the insinuations made against Mrs. Mott. Mr. Brackett asked

you a letter so you may get it by Saturday.

"To answer your first question about Mrs. Shearer, I don't think it is, in some ways, a bad idea, although it might have a peculiar look to her unless it only occurred a few times. I am afraid she might wonder and I could not tell her too much. I think the other way safer and more independent."

"Well, dear King, my heart is with you every minute of the day, and I must tell you that I am sad and very lonely. Oh, I must say, in reference to what I wrote you about the lady I met here, speaking so highly of me, as 'a woman one does not meet every day.' I must tell you that I have mostly been liked by fine people. The ones who have tried to tear me to pieces are low, dirty girls, like Louise, Carrie, Olga, &c. So, you see, dear, that was on account of my friendship for you and the same for Julia. The servant girls thought that you belonged to their class, and were jealous, and Julia hated me for being kind to you. They are all dirty, nasty and low, and of course don't know anything but low cunning."

"You do not belong to their class, as I have told you before, so now I think I had

## HEART WHITE UNDER DARK SKIN, SAYS MRS. MOTT OF CHAUFFEUR

Questions on "Baby Doll" Note Shake Witness on Stand in Alienation Action—Husband Tells of Servant's Loyalty—Judge to Charge Jury To-Day.

APRIL 9, 1919—

Quite composed was Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, sixty-four years old, when testifying yesterday before Justice Wagner and a jury in the Supreme Court concerning her interest for Albert King, her negro chauffeur, whose affections she is alleged to have alienated. Only once did Mrs. Mott betray any emotion, and that was when E. T. Brackett, counsel for the plaintiff, Mrs. Julia King, dissected her "Baby Doll" note to the chauffeur in his cross-examination, pressing her for answers.

Mrs. Mott had just explained that her feeling for King was akin to motherly love. Then she softly whispered that the questions were insulting. Quickly she regained her composure, submitting to a severe examination hinging upon "Exhibit Twenty, or Mrs. Mott's Folly," as the note has been termed.

Encouragement was lent to the witness by her husband, George E. Mott, a lawyer, who glanced approvingly at her. Mrs. Mott looked almost youthful in a modish buff colored suit. She has rich auburn hair and her figure is that of a woman many years her junior, evidently preserved by extreme care.

### Letter Read to Jury.

"How did you and Mr. Mott regard King?" was a question which brought the oft repeated reply:—"He was almost a member of the family and I had almost a motherly affection for him."

The letter which Mrs. Mott now admits she erred in writing was read to the jury. It followed:—"My Dearest Good Boy:—

"Now I am sitting right down to send you a letter so you may get it by Saturday."

"To answer your first question about Mrs. Shearer, I don't think it is, in some ways, a bad idea, although it might have a peculiar look to her unless it only occurred a few times. I am afraid she might wonder and I could not tell her too much. I think the other way safer and more independent."

"Well, dear King, my heart is with you every minute of the day, and I must tell you that I am sad and very lonely. Oh, I must say, in reference to what I wrote you about the lady I met here, speaking so highly of me, as 'a woman one does not meet every day.' I must tell you that I have mostly been liked by fine people. The ones who have tried to tear me to pieces are low, dirty girls, like Louise, Carrie, Olga, &c. So, you see, dear, that was on account of my friendship for you and the same for Julia. The servant girls thought that you belonged to their class, and were jealous, and Julia hated me for being kind to you. They are all dirty, nasty and low, and of course don't know anything but low cunning."

"You do not belong to their class, as I have told you before, so now I think I had

better close and get this mailed. I have said as much as I dare.

"Hope you feel better and not too lonely. With love and wishing all good to you, B. D."

The letter was written by Mrs. Mott while she was taking treatment in a beauty parlor conducted by a Mrs. Shearer. She had written the note at the request of King's sister, "Frosty," she said.

"What did you mean by addressing him as 'My Dearest Good Boy?'" asked her counsel.

"His Heart White Under Dark Skin."

"Because he was a good boy. His heart was as white as his skin was dark. He served us faithfully for many years and he was in great trouble."

Mrs. Mott told of receiving a letter from Mrs. King demanding money in settlement of her claims for the alleged alienation of the chauffeur's love. Although she never exhibited the letter to her husband, said Mrs. Mott, she told him of the demand.

"Were you accustomed to addressing other servants as 'dearest?'" asked Mr. Brackett.

"Yes, to Jimmy, the gardener. It was only the expression of a lady over sixty to a colored lad, although a man in years yet nothing but a boy, who had served us loyally and was in trouble."

Asked what the reference to Mrs. Shearer meant, the witnesses replied she wanted to prevent King from writing frequently to her for fear a wrong impression might be created.

"I will confess that maybe the letter is foolishly worded, but that there is anything wrong or impure in it, I never will confess," the witness said spiritedly.

"What was there in your relations that you didn't dare say more?"

"Nothing, that I did not care to put on paper. 'Dare' was foolishly used."

Mr. Mott when called as a witness declared he had been a member of the bar for forty years. He said King was first employed as chauffeur and later became the major domo. Mr. Mott spoke feelingly of his wife as the only member of his family and explained he was keenly appreciative of King's loyalty to her. On occasions he helped select gifts for King and played cards with him in the garage.

Picking the "Baby Doll" letter to pieces, phrase by phrase, Mr. Brackett asked whether it was customary for employers to so address their servants. He said King had tried to shield Mrs. Mott by his testimony, and that it would be an outrage to bar Mrs. King from judgment because of the color of her skin.

"What can it all mean?" asked the lawyer. "This woman with an establishment at Far Rockaway writing to her servant and signing herself, 'Baby Doll?'" He said he had travelled 180 miles to help the negro woman obtain justice.

Justice Wagner will charge the jury this morning, and a verdict is expected before night.

# White Men Forget Color Line when Applied To Women

Defendant Testifies in Alienation Suit.

But Black Men Remind Them of Their Places.

Chase One Through Streets in His Union Suit.

The News has secured the services of two new reporters who may be called the "Moral Squad," their reports thus far having been confined to cases of white men crossing the color-line to get at Colored women. Very little change has been made in their "write-up" for they have an expressive manner of their own:

Well! Well! The same thing, at the wrong place, with the wrong person, a colored woman and a white man were caught spooning on Ninth street near Magazine, while the husband was supposed to be A. W. O. L. But the husband came back home unexpectedly, too quick. And discovered that some one else had been there while he was gone, so when he came in and saw this guy in his pajamas that was every bit of it, then a foot race started. He ran this bird through Tenth street in his underwear like a flash of lightning. A terrible crowd was chasing him, yelling, "Catch him, catch him! Stop him!" He was captured in front of the Ruby theatre after a hard foot race. He was arrested and taken back to the place so he could put his clothes on, and he and the woman were carried on in. Now this same stuff was laid down last week at 12th and Walnut only it was two white soldiers and two colored women. We believe in having our pleasure, but when we forsake our colored men for a low-down, pale face, scally-wag white man, then it is outrageous. Georgia, Mississippi, Arkansas is the place where this kind of stunt is usually pulled off. It is a shame! Shame! Shame!!!

## NEGRO JUST BIG BOY, SAYS MRS. MOTT

W. C. WORLD

APRIL 9, 1919

Had Only Motherly Affection for the Chauffeur. 64-Year-Old

Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, sixty-four-year-old defendant in a \$50,000 alienation suit brought by Julia King, a negress, was on the witness stand for two hours yesterday in Justice Wagner's part of the Supreme Court. She testified she had only a "motherly affection" for Albert King, her chauffeur.

She said he was "like a member of our family, although he is colored," and added that he was "one of the nicest persons you'd ever want to employ." She explained her regard for him by saying he had served her and her husband faithfully for seven years.

The aged woman was put through a gruelling cross-examination by former State Senator Edgar T. Brackett, one of the negress's three attorneys. The witness and the lawyer had several clashes, Mrs. Mott objecting to some of his questions as "insulting."

Asked regarding her addressing the chauffeur as "My dearest good boy," she said this was the "expression of a lady over sixty years old to a colored man, who, although mature in years, was nothing more than a great big boy, and who had been in our family for years."

Mrs. Mott explained the letter by saying King was then out of a job and that it was "the burden of my life to find him a place." The reference to Mrs. Shearer, she said, was regarding letters which the chauffeur mailed to her at that address.

"I will confess that perhaps the letter is foolishly worded, but there is nothing wrong or impure in it I will never confess," she said with emphasis.

The letter, which forms the backbone of the plaintiff's case, was read to the jury and analyzed at length by the attorneys. It reads in part as follows:

"My dearest good boy:  
"Now I am sitting right down to send you a letter so you may get it by Saturday. To answer your first question about Mrs. Shearer (proprietress of a beauty parlor, where Mrs. Mott was staying) I don't think it is in some ways a bad idea, although it might have a peculiar look to her unless it only occurred a few times. I am afraid she might wonder and could not tell her too much. I think the other way safer and more independent.

"Well, dear King, my heart is with you every minute of the day, and I must tell you that I am sad and very lonely. \* \* \* I must tell you that I have mostly been liked by fine people. The ones who have tried to tear me to pieces are low, dirty girls like Louise, Carrie, Olga, &c. (servants in the Mott household). That was on account of my friendship for you and the same from Julia.

"The servant girls thought that you belonged to their class and were jealous, and Julia hated me for being kind to you. You do not belong to their class, as I have told you. \* \* \* I have said as much as I dare. With love and wishing all good to you.

"B. D."  
Mrs. Mott admitted that B. D. stands for "Baby Doll," a name by which the servants called her. She said it was a "pleasantry."

All testimony was finished yesterday and the attorneys summed up early last night. Justice Wagner will charge the jury this morning.

George E. Mott, a wealthy retired lawyer, took the stand and spoke with great affection of his wife. He said that King had been a faithful and intelligent servant and that he valued him because of the care with which he drove the car for Mrs. Mott, "the only member of the family I have."

Mr. Mott said he had helped his wife in selecting presents for King and that he had sometimes played cards with the chauffeur on lonesome nights.

In his summary, Grant C. Fox, attorney for Mrs. Mott, said Mrs. King's attorneys had not expected the case to come to trial and that it would not have come to trial if his client had responded to the demands of the negress for money.

Senator Brackett said a lawyer could not have drawn a more condemning document than Mrs. Mott's letter. In speaking of explanations of its contents, he exclaimed:

"Good God! What can all that mean!"

OMAHA NEWS HERALD  
APRIL 14, 1919

## Court Must Decide If White Child to Be Raised by Negro Step-Mother

Juvenile court wrestled Saturday with a question as to whether or not a little white girl should be raised by a negro step-mother. The case went over until next Saturday.

Loraine Stanley, aged 9 years, is the little girl. She is the daughter of Ed C. Stanley, Twenty-fourth street and the Sarpy county road.

Stanley and his white wife, the mother of the little girl, separated several years ago, Mrs. Stanley going to Missouri and taking the child with her. A divorce followed. Later Mrs. Stanley sent Loraine back to her former husband.

In the meantime Stanley had married Mrs. Sam Walton, a negro woman and the divorced wife of Sam Walton, a deaf and dumb negro. Walton has a suit pending against Stanley for alienation of the affections of his wife.

At today's hearing it was shown that the present Mrs. Stanley had sent her white step-daughter to St. Agnes' school.

Juvenile court authorities opposed Loraine's remaining with the negro step-mother, saying that she would probably grow up and marry a negro.

"What of it, when prominent Omaha society girls set her the example by marrying men of other colors?" asked Attorney Winter, representing Stanley.

## French Mademoiselle Clings to Race Man

NEW YORK, April 22.—A new lesson in true love has been brought to light here by the arrival of the transport Turrialba, from France. On board, and in custody of the officers, was Mlle. Alexandria Boyer, of Marseilles, bride-to-be of Michael Black, a first-class boatswain's mate, and Colored.

Mlle. Boyer traveled incognito for the first two days until, according to soldiers on board, she became seasick and so pale that her heavy coating of burnt cork failed longer to deceive the ship's officers. Much to the surprise of the officers it was discovered that the "stevedore" was an aristocratic French woman who had fallen in love with Black, and who was unable to marry in France because of the "red tape" necessary to go through before the ship sailed.

The woman has been turned over to the immigration authorities but both the woman and man maintain as soon as the trouble is straightened out they will get married.

OMAHA NEWS HERALD  
APRIL 14, 1919

## WHITE CHILD TAKEN FROM NEGRO MAMMA

"The time seems to have come where the state has a greater interest in a child than the home has," continued Winter. "The juvenile court can be compared with the Huns and bolsheviks, who seem to have gotten the world down on them for this same sort of attitude toward women and the home."

OMAHA NEWS HERALD  
APRIL 14, 1919

## WHITE CHILD TAKEN FROM NEGRO MAMMA

Edward N. Stanley, 3014 County road, and his colored wife, Lulu Stanley, today lost their fight in juvenile court for the custody of little Lorene, Stanley's white child by a former marriage.

Judge Troup removed the child from the home of the white man and colored woman on the grounds of neglect.

"To provide a child with food and clothing is not sufficient; a child may suffer neglect even though its physical welfare is looked after," said Judge Troup.

A new home will be found for Lorene. The child is 8 years old, fair haired and blue-eyed.

# Amalgamation - 1919.

## THE PURITY OF ALL RACES SHOULD BE PRESERVED

Editor of Houston Observer:

Since 1868, I have devoted much of my time and effort to aid the colored people attain the largest degree of progress to higher and better degree of civilization, and to live in harmony with my people.

I have aided numbers of colored people to secure good farm homes, many of whom are now in prosperous circumstances, while I am still poor and own no home. I mention these facts so that any of your readers who do not know what I have done for your race may know that I am actuated by the best of motives in what I shall now say in regard to the duty of your people to preserve the purity of the black race.

God created the black race different from all other races of people, and experience shows that the race has never been benefitted by admixture with other races. Your race is not responsible for the admixture of white blood among your people, and while there are thousands of mulattoes who are intelligent and industrious, yet they are not as strong and long lived as are the pure blooded black people. God never intended there should be any admixture between the different races of people. If He had so intended, He would have created all people alike in color and other characteristics. Some of the best logicians and orators I have found among your people were pure black, so black indeed that a charcoal mark on their faces appears a lighter black. The only millionaire among your people in this State is a pure black man. No people ever have attained any high degree of civilization, who have failed to preserve the purity of their race. To do this, firm and determined safeguards must be thrown around the womanhood of each race. The progress

of all races depends upon the virtue and morality of its womanhood. No punishment, however severe, is too severe to inflict upon any man of any race who attempts or succeeds in destroying the virtue and morality of a pure woman. Murder and all other crimes pale into insignificance when compared to the awful crime of leading a pure woman astray.

It is the imperative duty of the educators of your people, to throw around your women all safeguards to protect them against immoral, licentious men. The destiny of your race depends upon living in obedience to the highest standards of the moral laws of God and humanity. You people have attained your civilization by living many generations among the Southern white people, and to continue your march to a higher degree of civilization you must live in harmony with them. Whoever does anything which creates ill will between the two races is an enemy to both and should be so regarded.

My next article will show how absurd and ridiculous is the "bugbear" of so-called social equality.

S. A. Hackworth.

## TO TRY ELOPERS HERE; MOB FOILED

On Thursday last United States Commissioner Lewis F. Mason ruled that Albert Knight should be held for trial under the same bond and the same place of confinement. Knight is being held in the Cook county jail here pending the assignment of his place of trial.

### Girl Makes Statement

He was held on the testimony of Essie Shealy (white), 18 years old, with whom he was arrested on a train entering Chicago, on their way to Albion,

## WHITE WOMAN AND NEGRO SHOCK TOWN BY ELOPING

Residents of Ayer, Mass., Demand Marriage of Miss Mabel Puffer and Hazzard Be Stopped.

(Special to The World.) BOSTON, June 20.—The reported elopement of Miss Mabel Puffer, a well-to-do woman living in the fashionable Sandy Pond section of Ayer, and "Honey" Hazzard, a negro choreman, has stirred the residents of the town in demanding that the marriage be stopped.

Miss Puffer and the negro have made formal application for a marriage license in Concord, N. H., the Chief of Police of that city announced to-day. They are now stopping there at the Phoenix Hotel, and said to be frequently walking together on the streets there.

Miss Puffer and Hazzard are reported to have left Ayer last Sunday night in an automobile. Miss Puffer is forty-eight years old and Hazzard fifteen years her junior.

Miss Puffer has a brother, an army captain, who is still in France. She is well known as a reader. A few years ago her father, a prominent citizen of Ayer, died and left her \$15,000 in cash and valuable property in Ayer. She is also the owner of property in New Hampshire, where her holdings are extensive.

### Ayer Police Chief Takes Couple Back Home on Warrants.

(Special to The World.) CONCORD, N. H., June 20.—Tonight the marriage scheduled for tomorrow between the Ayer (Mass.) couple seemed effectually dropped. Police Chief Beatty came here late to-day from Ayer with two warrants—one authorizing him to take into custody Miss Puffer for alleged insanity, the other charging the negro with enticing the woman from her home.

of Mt. Carmel Baptist Church, Oak Park; Attorney C. H. Platt, and Nettie George Speedy, representing the Chicago Defender.

Whites Disappointed Commissioner Mason held Knight to await trial in Cook county, despite the fact that numerous telegrams and other communications have been received by federal authorities asking that he be returned to Columbia, Ala., for trial. It was thought that should Knight go back to the southern city, he would be in danger. Columbia is at present under federal guard, his life and the lives of the residents of that town in demanding that the marriage be stopped.

## LICENSE REFUSED NEGRO AND WHITE

### Massachusetts Woman of Forty-Eight Arrested on Charge of Insanity at Concord, N. H.

Concord, N. H., Saturday.—Miss Mabel Puffer, of Ayer, Mass., forty-eight years old, a white woman, has been arrested here on a charge of alleged insanity after attempting to get a marriage license to become the wife of "Honey" Hazzard, a negro choreman, fifteen years her junior.

The negro also was arrested on a charge of enticing the woman from her home. Miss Puffer and Hazzard are reported to have left Ayer in an automobile last Saturday. They made formal application for a license to the City Clerk at Concord.

Miss Puffer has a brother in France, a captain in the army. Her father left her \$15,000 and considerable property when he died recently.

### COLORED LABORER WINS LOVE OF RICH WOMAN OF AYER—WHILE MARTIN WILLIAMS, WHITE, IN ROW WITH WILLIAM ROBINSON, COLORED, IN DISTRICT COURT WITH CHARGE OF MUTUAL ASSAULT WITH DANGEROUS WEAPONS.

### "HONEY" HAZARD AND MABEL PUFFER OF AYER GO TO CONCORD TO MARRY

Ayer, June 18.—The sole topic being discussed in this cantonment town today is the reported elopement of the wealthy and good-looking Mabel Puffer of the fashionable Sandy Pond section, with "Honey" Hazzard, a negro choreman.

The negro and the woman are in Concord, N. H., today, according to the chief of police of that city. Over the long distance telephone the chief told a reporter that Miss Puffer and the negro, whose name in full is Arthur Garfield Hazzard, had formally made an application for a marriage license. The five-day limit expires next Saturday.

In the meanwhile, said the chief, Miss Puffer and her negro sweetheart are staying at a boarding house in

Concord. He stated that he had seen the pair walking about the streets of the city.

## SPINSTER LEFT ALL TO NEGRO SERVANT

### Suit Reveals That of \$500,000 Estate Only \$5,500 Mortgage Remains.

STAMFORD, Conn., June 24.—A once wealthy spinster's attachment to a negro servant whom she made her heir is the feature of suit in the Probate Court here brought by the Home Bank and Trust Company, of Darien, conservator of the person and property of the late Miss Charlotte C. Wardlow, to set aside her assignment of a \$5,500 mortgage to William Thomas Harris.

Miss Wardlow was the sister of Mrs. Arnold C. Hawes, wife of a wealthy New York physician, who died in the eighties, leaving an estate of \$500,000 in Darien to his widow. Upon her death, a few years later, the estate went to Miss Wardlow, who then was socially prominent here.

Harris had been a servant of Dr. Hawes. He remained in the employ of Mrs. Hawes, and upon her death Miss Wardlow retained him. Miss Wardlow gradually became a sort of recluse, Harris being her only companion.

Miss Wardlow executed a will July 6, 1918, naming Harris as sole beneficiary. On the same day she executed an assignment of a \$5,500 mortgage to him. In August she was taken to the Stamford Hospital, and in November was transferred to the State Hospital for Insane, where she died a month later. During her stay in the two hospitals she pleaded to be sent back to Harris, saying he would take better care of her. She called for Harris so long as there was breath in her body.

Before Miss Wardlow died the Home Bank and Trust Company of Darien was appointed conservator, and the company brought suit against Harris. This suit is pending. The town petitioned the Probate Court to have an administrator of her estate appointed. Counsel for the town is endeavoring to find out what became of the Hawes estate that dwindled in twenty years from \$500,000 to a \$5,500 mortgage.

## SWAT THAT BUG BEAR SOCIAL EQUALITY

We wish colored speakers and writers would stop popping up this question. It is not our question, it does not concern us. That eloquent dialectician and Metaphysician Paul declared before the scholars of Athens who were the custodians of the wisdom of their day, that "God," the All Father, "hath made of one blood, all men to dwell upon the face of the earth." This fact is written in the constitution of the universe and no legislature or sociologist can change this fundamental law without serious reaction. In the social organism each individual group automatically determines its status, irrespective of ethnological differences. The Supremacy of science rests upon the inexorability of natural law, which pays no heed to prejudices and predilections of man. The law of gravitation and the binominal theorem apply with absolute impartiality to all men, everywhere and at all times. They admit of no ethnic variation to suit the caprice or accommodate human arrogance. Just as we could have no science of chemistry if the atoms could be made to obey one law to suit the racial pretensions of the Germans, and another to suit the Japanese, so our moral scheme is frustrated where the same formula is interpreted according to the manner of man to which it is to be applied. A double standard in morals is as dangerous as a double standard in mathematics. A democracy that deals in double standards for its citizens, is doomed. Identity is the essence of equality. Will you please swat this bugbear in your speeches and writings? Stop it! is our humble plea. The brotherhood of man is more fundamental than the fellowship of race. A physical and spiritual identity of all people's occupying common territory is a logical necessity of thought.

### WHITE WOMAN WANTS DIVORCE FROM HUBBY WHO IS COLORED

Yesterday afternoon Judge Dahl B. Cooper heard the evidence in the divorce suit of Mrs. Edna Anderson, white, against her husband, "Mac" Anderson, colored. This is the first divorce suit ever tried in Mahoning county where the parties concerned were of a different color. On the witness stand, Mrs. Anderson, who was represented by Attorneys George Glazzard and M. A. Collins, testified that her husband, had threatened to shoot her and once he did fire a revolver but missed her. She also stated that he threw a piano stool at her and treated her cruelly. Judge Cooper took the case under advisement and notified Mrs. Anderson to remain from her husband and for him to keep away from her. "Mac" is now serving a thirty-day sentence in the county jail. He was in court yesterday while his white wife testified against him.

### WILL CONTESTED LEAVING HARRIS \$500,000 ESTATE Spinster Bequeaths Her Entire Estate to Devoted Employee — Trust Company Forces Contest

Stamford, Conn., June 23.—The strange attachment of Miss Charlotte C. Wardlow, a once wealthy spinster, for William Thomas Harris, a colored employe, is the feature of an extraordinary case that began in the Probate Court here today.

Miss Wardlow was the sister of Mrs. Arnold C. Hawes, wife of a wealthy New York physician, who died in the eighties, leaving an estate of \$500,000 in Darien, Conn., to his widow. Upon her death, a few years later, the estate went to Miss Ward-

low, who then was socially prominent here.

Harris had been a servant of Dr. Hawes. He remained in the employ of Mrs. Hawes, and upon her death Miss Wardlow retained him. Miss Wardlow gradually became a sort of recluse, Harris being her only companion.

Miss Wardlow executed a will July 6, 1918, naming Harris as sole beneficiary. On the same day she executed an assignment of a \$5,500 mortgage to him. In August she was taken to the Stamford Hospital, and in November was transferred to the State Hospital for Insane, where she died a month later. During her stay in the two hospitals she pleaded to be sent back to Harris, saying he would take better care of her. She called for Harris so long as there was breath in her body.

Before Miss Wardlow died the Home Bank and Trust Company of Darien was appointed conservator of her person and property and brought suit against Harris to have the assignment of mortgage set aside. This suit is pending. The town today petitioned the Probate Court to have an administrator of her estate appointed, and this resulted in the production of Miss Wardlow's will. But no estate is left.

Counsel for the town is endeavoring, with apparently little success, to find out what became of the Hawes estate that dwindled in twenty years from \$500,000 to a \$5,500 mortgage.

### WANTS MARRIAGE ANNULLED; SAYS CHILD COLORED

Court Must Decide Whether  
Mrs. Clara Dwyer Has  
Negro Blood In Her

Vaine  
OMAHA NEB NEWS  
JUNE 26, 1919  
Does negro blood flow in the veins of Mrs. Clara Dwyer?

This is the question on which hangs the annulment of her marriage to F. P. Dwyer. He is seeking to have the marriage annulled.

The case was partly heard today before District Judge Troup and hearing was postponed to get the father of Mrs. Dwyer into court. He had failed to answer a summons.

The Dwyers were married in the Catholic church in 1916. They have one child, a beautiful boy, who played around the court room today.

Appears to Be White

Until the time the child was born Mr. Dwyer never suspected that his

wife was anything but pure white. At that time the attending physician told him the baby had negro blood. The boy has every appearance now of being a white child.

Dwyer took no action at the time the child was born. He served in the army during the war and filed the suit after his discharge.

"If the mother has negro blood in her veins would it be possible for this child to grow up, marry and have a negro child by a white father?" Attorney John O. Yeiser for Mr. Dwyer, asked Dr. A. A. Holtman on the witness stand.

Doctor Is Witness.

"Yes, sir," answered the doctor.

"How far can the taint of negro blood extend?" asked Mr. Yeiser.

"It might lie dormant for 16 generations and then come to active life," said Dr. Holtman.

"And show itself in a black child of apparently white parents?"

"Yes, sir," Mrs. J. McCary, the mother of Mrs. Dwyer, said she didn't know where to find her husband. But the case will not be completed until he is brought into court to answer whether he has any negro blood in his veins.

### SAYS WIFE NEGRO; ASKS

### MARRIAGE ANNULLED

OMAHA NEB HERALD  
JUNE 27, 1919  
F. P. Dwyer, Clerk, Says Discovery Followed Birth of Their Child.

Never Met Father of His Wife During Courtship, Dwyer Declares.

F. P. Dwyer, a clerk, and his wife Clara, were happily married for one year and when they found that they were about to be blessed with a child, their joy was manifold.

Then the baby was born March 12, 1916, and their happiness ended. Dwyer says that when the child was born, the family physician asked him if he had negro blood in his veins—which he heatedly denied. The child, he declares, bore the unmistakable characteristics of a negro, and he left her immediately.

Before District Judge Troup yesterday Dwyer's appeal for annulment of the marriage on the grounds that such a union is prohibited by the laws of the state, was heard. He maintains that his wife is of negro blood and was aware of it at the time of the marriage, but that he was not.

Mrs. Dwyer denied that any negro blood flows in her veins. Her child a fair skinned boy who clung to her skirts bears not the slightest resemblance to a negro. Mrs. Perry the de-

pendant's mother, also denied negro blood.

Dwyer himself said every effort was made by his wife to keep him from meeting her father. Her father did not respond to a summons to appear.

Dr. A. Holtman testified that the Dwyer baby is not purely Caucasian and said that negro blood may become manifest in the offspring of such a union, for sixteen generations, and that a fair skinned child may be followed by one of just the opposite complexion. He cited cases of record to prove his contention.

Judge Troup continued the hearing until next Tuesday that the appearance in court of Perry, Mrs. Dwyer's father might be assured.

Dwyer does not ask the custody of the child.

Dwyer, who has just been discharged from the army, says he consented at the request of the priest to live with his wife after their first separation, but left her again, entering the military service.

DETROIT MICH TIMES  
JUNE 30, 1919

### White Girl-Negro Marriage Annulled

The marriage of Helen Schwartz, a pretty white girl, was annulled by Judge Hunt Monday after she told how she had been induced to marry Harold Cannady, a colored man, of somewhat light complexion. Helen was only 16 years old at the time, but Cannady swore she was 18 when he obtained the license and also gave his color as white.

The girl's mother told of the shock in the Schwartz household when Helen came home with her new husband. They refused to permit him to enter the house and kept the girl in custody. At that time the mother said that Cannady admitted he was a mulatto.

N Y C WORLD  
JUNE 30, 1919  
SLAIN WAITRESS IDENTIFIED.

Sister Says Negro's Victim Was  
Irma Schlotzhauer.

The waitress who was shot and killed by a negro Saturday evening in the restaurant at No. 2246 Broadway was identified yesterday as Miss Irma Schlotzhauer, twenty-one, of No. 28 West 141st Street. Identification was by her sister, Miss Anna Schlotzhauer.

Charles Arthurs, the dishwasher, who killed the girl, was held yesterday by Magistrate McQuade for examination Wednesday on a charge of homicide. He repeated his previous story that the girl had failed "to keep dates" with him.

## THE WHITE SOUTH'S FOLLY.

### Jordan Tells How His Home Was Wrecked

Brunswick, Ga., Feb. 7.—The first chapter of the killing of former Alderman Jones (white) by Benjamin Jordan on Dec. 2 was read in the Superior court when Jordan took the stand in his own defense. Jones employed Jordan at his butcher shop, corner of L and Norfolk streets, prior to the shooting, and Jordan asserts that while he was at work the former alderman entered his home, made love to his wife, a beautiful brown skinned girl, and ruined his home. Jones had been warned to stay away from the Jordan residence. Several letters were produced at the trial, showing that Jones had won his way into the Jordan home by contributing large sums of money to Mrs. Jordan. Jordan is being tried for murder.

On Dec. 2 Jordan came home unannounced, opened the door to his wife's bedroom, found Jones unclad and Mrs. Jordan robed in a kimono. The former alderman endeavored to escape, but was shot dead in his tracks. Jordan called the police station and calmly waited to be arrested. Attorneys Dart and Durden (white) of Jacksonville, Fla., are representing Jordan.

### Woman, Voluntarily in Jail. Rejects Home Offer

Asks Time to Think It Over.

#### Even After Assured Negro Blood Did Not Matter

The old woman who hid her identity under the name of Mary Smith when she applied to the Brooklyn police four days ago for permission to live in jail was offered a home yesterday, but returned to jail to think it over. She said she was a negress, a circumstance not before suspected, because of her fair complexion, and said that might cause Mrs. Albert Edwards, of 1932 Pacific Street, who made the offer, to reconsider. But even when assured that this would make no difference she insisted on time to judge for herself whether she preferred jail as home or quarters with Mrs. Edwards, with nothing to do but care for the latter's baby.

The woman, who is sixty-eight years old, was taken before Magistrate Rewnolds in the Gates Avenue court. Mrs. Edwards was there and made her offer of a home.

"That is very kind," said the voluntary prisoner, "but Mrs. Edwards might not care to have me when she knows I am a negress."

Obviously surprised, the magistrate said: "You don't look it."

"I am a very light mulatto," explained Mary.

In making his argument before the lower house of the Texas legislature last week, in support of a measure urging the early return of the railroads of the country to private ownership and management, Representative Lynch Davidson of Harris County predicated his contention on the fearful ground that continued governmental control and management would abolish the separate coach for the two races in the South, particularly Texas, which the solon considers a calamity, catastrophe and cataclysm to his highly vaunted and muchly touted Anglo-Saxon civilization. Smiles! *The Houston Chronicle*

A news dispatch from Cuero, Texas, under date of February 3, stated that the county clerk refused to issue a license where the prospective bridegroom and bride were a Mexican and colored American, respectively; saying the Texas laws interpret that a Mexican is a white man. Don't laugh, dear reader. Get you a little smelling salts!

It is unlawful, by statutes, for white men to marry colored women in the South, but they can live as man and wife under the common law and both maintain their positions in society and the business world, at least in most communities. The South is teeming with children today the result of such concubinage, illegitimate and immoral relations.

Look at the folly and inconsistency of the jim-crow street car law, which is intended as a race separator. These same persons congregate on the rear platforms, smoke together, crack jokes, laugh and talk with each other and on crowded street cars it not infrequently happens that white women ride on the rear platform or stand up in the rear end of the car among colored passengers. But immediately upon assumption of a seat it is imperative, in order to keep the white South's civilization intact and prevent its consignment to the scrap-heap (sad to relate), to have a visible reminder, which loudly and boldly proclaims "Thus far shalt thou go, Mr. Colored American Citizen, and no farther."

The white South fears contamination and pollution at the hands of the colored people, but when colored washerwomen launder their clothes; when colored nurses care for and attend to their babes; when colored chauffeurs rare back on the same seat with either or both "Mr., Mrs. and Miss George" and drive them throughout the city and make overland trips to nearby and distant points; when colored women possess enough charm, beauty, power "n' everything" to cause white men to forget the color line and satisfy their appetites of passion; when all these acts and many others are openly committed under the cloak of Caucasian culture, refinement, Christianity and a boasted pre-eminent civilization, it appears to The Observer that there is something awfully "rotten in Dixie."

Take the railroad trains of the South and it is next to impossible to prevent some white member of the train crew from occupying seats in the colored sections. Thanks to The Observer the venders do not occupy seats in colored coaches now, since we called Director-General McAdoo's attention to the baneful and bad practice; for which we thank him and the department.

White business and professional men, in many instances, will smoke and chat with colored men on terms of social equality in their offices and express many fair and broad-minded opinions behind closed doors, with the request that such opinions and statements remain on the inside of said office; but when they even enter the hall or elevator of the same office building they do not know these same colored "friends," as they were called when behind closed doors. And to speak to them on the streets

would be to violate the most sacred of Southern traditions. Stop smiling, Bre'r Simpson!

White ministers of the gospel of Jesus Christ, who established a democratic religion for the salvation of all the people without regard to clime, creed or color, will come to colored churches and other meetings—and even laymen—and with tears in their eyes, perhaps forced by histrionic training, narrate their boyhood days and extol and laud their "black mammy" and then make no utterance among their own people pleading for a fair and square deal to the offspring and kindred of their beloved and sainted "black mammy." Consistency, thou art a jewel, rare and precious!

No white minister, as far as The Observer remembers, has come out openly in his pulpit against lynching and other practices in recent years; but at colored gatherings they shine denouncing such brutal and barbarous acts. But we could recount and narrate such incidents until Gabriel toots his trumpet; but what's the use?

The Observer has never been able to understand how a white man can with such good grace preach one doctrine and openly practice another, particularly in the face of his enlightened civilization and his opportunities for improvement both within and without his race.

From this angle it appears that the white South's prejudice is both foolish, false, feigned, fanciful, fictitious and farcical.

The colored man knows that social equality can not be regulated by law, for the past and present history of the white South is sufficient testimony, especially as it regards the conduct of the white male toward the colored female, to substantiate this belief and opinion. No law has yet been drawn up, devised, introduced or engrossed on the statute books of any Southern commonwealth rendering and maintaining this species of social equality (and such it is) impossible. And there is a plenty of it going on right in Houston, Harris County, Texas, United States of America, western hemisphere. Say "Amen!"

The colored man only wants equality before the law, the protection of his life and property and of those near and dear to him and the full and unrestrained enjoyment of all rights and privileges accorded others of our polyglot civilization and the participation in the affairs of both local, state and national government in the same manner in which he has been asked to give his blood and treasure for the salvation of the civilized world in the late European holocaust.

It is time for the white South to discard its camouflage civilization and to cease serving in the role of a political, moral, economic, religious and civil hypocrite.

The white South should bear in mind that its actions are ever before men and it stands condemned not by its preachments or testimony, but by its sins of commission and omission and if it persists in pursuing this policy its days are numbered and great will be the fall.

A civilization, like a house, if it is to endure and withstand the rains and wind, must have a good foundation; without same its case is hopeless and its destruction inevitable.

Let the South remember this timely Biblical quotation, quoted so frequently, but so true: "Be not deceived, God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap." Let him that hath ears to hear, hear and heed the warning of the Spirit and let him that hath eyes behold and interpret for himself the handwriting on the wall. Selah!

## Take White Woman And Three Negroes

City detectives are endeavoring to communicate with the husband of a woman giving her name as Edith Taylor, aged 38, of Danville, Ill., who was arrested Wednesday night in Wylie avenue while in company with James Davis, Negro, who is employed in a Wylie avenue barber shop.

The woman wore jewelry valued at \$2,000 and had in her possession a check for \$1,000 made payable to Edith Jones, on the Danville National Bank, and objection to white and black folks bearing the signature of James Taylor.

On information furnished by the couple the police arrested William Murray of Terre Haute, Ind., and Ray Chavis of Danville, Negroes, at 68 Elm street. Magistrate Sullivan held the four for investigation.

## DARK LOTHARIO AND WHITE GIRL HELD AS ELOPERS

## U. S. Will Send 12 Men to Guard Prisoner on Return South.

Houston county, Alabama, anxiously awaits the return of Albert Knight, colored, and the white population may be present en masse when the train from the north pulls into the village of Columbia.

Having in mind the temper of the Columbians, a dozen armed deputy United States marshals will escort the prisoner, who distinguished himself Wednesday by leaving his wife and three children and starting for Albina, Mich., accompanied by Essie Shealy, 17 years old.

### Girl Is White.

Aside from the objections of Mrs. Knight to the elopement there is a strong sentiment among the citizens of Columbia because Essie is young and white. Telegrams from the sheriff, constabulary and judiciary of Houston county received by the department of justice and United States marshals in Chicago yesterday led to the arrest of the runaways as they stepped from an Illinois Central train. Upon being notified of the capture, Alabama replied with a fusillade of messages bearing the one clarion call—"Send that man back. We'll try him here."

Arraigned before United States Commissioner Mason, Knight was charged with violation of the Mann act and placed under bonds of \$5,000 and the girl was held as a witness.

"Don't send him back to Alabama," the girl begged. "They'll lynch him." "We'll send him back," said J. Barry, acting chief of the depart-

ment of justice, "but it will be under heavy guard."

### U. S. Pledges Protection.

"Houston has a right to demand that he be tried there," stated Assistant United States District Attorney Ben Epstein, "but the government will see that he is delivered intact."

At the office of United States Marshal Bradley the girl appeared frightened and talked so low her words were hardly distinguishable.

"My father is Tillman G. Shealy, a machinist," she said, "and didn't know I was acquainted with Knight. Albert told me up north there wasn't any objection to white and black folks bearing the signature of James Taylor."

On information furnished by the couple the police arrested William Murray of Terre Haute, Ind., and Ray Chavis of Danville, Negroes, at 68 Elm street. Magistrate Sullivan held the four for investigation.

By Edward Byron Reuter. Richard G. Badger. 417 pp. Price \$2.50; by mail of the SURVEY \$2.65.

Mr. Reuter makes many unsupported statements. Miscegenation has taken place, even in slavery, he maintains, almost entirely between the better types of Negroes and the worst class of whites—prostitutes, criminals, jail-birds. "No scientific credence," he says, "is to be given to the stories of so many mixed-bloods that they are descendants of prominent men. The making of genealogies is not confined exclusively to the newly-rich class of the whites." Against this statement made in 1918 place Olmstead in 1854. He writes: "Mrs. Douglass, a Virginia woman, says on amalgamation, 'Neither is it to be found only in the lower order of the white population. It pervades the entire society. Its followers are to be found among all ranks, occupations and professions. The white mothers and daughters of the South have suffered under it for years—have seen their hopes of domestic happiness destroyed by their husbands, sons and brothers.'" By a curious paradox, Mr. Reuter declares that it is from such unions of blacks with despicable whites that distinguished mulattoes have sprung. What alchemy in black blood that can thus "life's leaden metal into gold transmute!"

There are many such surprises, the result of conclusions drawn a priori. Inherently the black is incapable of leadership. Hence "Toussaint L'Ouverture, the one conspicuous example of military ability among the race was probably not a full-blood Negro"—tradition and portraits to the contrary notwithstanding; "the real Negro is remarkably free from bitterness." But let Mr. Reuter question the most undoubtedly negroid of recent migrants from the South. The possession of oratory by Booker T. Washington, J. C. Price and Frederick Douglass is no proof of superior mentality, since "oratory is an abdominal rather than a cerebral exercise." Shades of Demosthenes and Cicero!

"Negroes have given very little support to the so-called radical movements. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People claims a membership of only 9,500 and has always been financed by white persons." The membership of the N. A. A. C. P. is 45,370, and a generous estimate places white contributions at 15 per cent.

There is much one-sided reasoning. Because of the superiority of white blood every male mulatto or Negro aims to marry a

woman either white or as near white as possible. What about the reverse of the medal? In the event of such marriages, is not white seeking black as well as black seeking white? It is true, however, that both blacks and mulattoes in the United States tend more or less consciously to approach a lighter type; but in this generation at least the reason is economic and civic, not ethnic. Colored people have learned only too well that the more remote their approximation to the white American norm of color or of feature, the more remote is their opportunity for work beyond the lowest grade or for the enjoyment of those civic privileges without which life is drab. Notice how only light-colored girls are employed in cafeterias. Accompany a black girl to the few firms in Philadelphia which recently have been calling for colored labor and hear her told that no "hard-looking" girls are wanted. Then guess her resolution with respect to her future children. The author himself, by his frequent admission that white women will marry black men of wealth and prestige, shows quite inadvertently and from another approach that the wedge between the races is as often economic as racial.

The psyche of the Negro, be he black or mulatto, is beyond Mr. Reuter's ken. It is this which renders his book, with all its array of names and figures, comparatively valueless, and indeed puts it in the class of writings which he ascribes peculiarly to Negroes, that is, biased, unreliable and unscientific.

LESSIE FAUSET.

## Mistrial In Jordan Murder Case

*The Savannah*  
**KILLED WHITE MAN FOR ALLEGED MISCONDUCT WITH WIFE**

*tribune*  
**N. A. A. C. P. Takes Prominent Part in Defense of Slayer**

3-8-19.  
Brunswick, Ga., March 2—A mistrial was directed in the case here today of Mr. Ben Jordan, colored, who several months ago killed B. F. Jones, white, whom he found in his house with his wife and accused of ungentlemanly conduct with her at the time. The case was one of unusual interest and attracted a large crowd.

From the facts presented, it seems that Jordan, on December 2nd, last, arrived at his home and found Jones in his house with his wife, the two being alleged to have been found by Jordan in a most compromising position. Jordan forthwith shot Jones who died almost instantly, and wounded the woman. He then went to a nearby store and telephoned the police authorities that he had killed a man and informed them that he would await their arrival to be arrested, which he did.

In the trial today Jordan was represented by Attorney R. W. Durden, who, it is stated, had in his possession

sufficient evidence to secure the man's acquittal. The attorney, however, did not, it is stated, present a great deal of this evidence with the result that a mistrial was directed in the case after the jury had deliberated for five days.

The local branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored people has secured another attorney to represent Jordan at the next trial and will spare no money to secure justice for him. It is stated that the association will require several hundred dollars in preparing Jordan's defense and asks all Negroes who are desirous of seeing this man secure justice, who in killing Jones was simply defending the sanctity of his home, to send their contributions to the Brunswick Branch N. A. A. C. P. and its secretary, Mrs. L. R. Burroughs, 1519 Stonewall street, will immediately acknowledge the same.

## Town Objects to

## French Girl's Visit

*The Chicago*  
**Color Line Is Crashed; Sore-heads Grumble for Hours**

3-8-19.  
(By Continental Press)  
Hope, Ark., March 7.—White citizens of this city threw a fit when Mrs. Minon Avington, a beautiful French girl, alighted from a train here and asked to be taken to the home of Mrs. Jennie Allen, her sister-in-law. Mrs. Avington, before coming to this country, was a resident of Savernay, France, where during the recent war and occupation of that city by American troops, she was united in marriage to an American soldier, Walter Avington, brother of Mrs. Allen. Her maiden name was Minon Poste. A jitney conveyed the French girl to her relatives' home, where she expressed a desire to spend the night.

### Threats Are Made

During the early part of the evening crowds collected at the station, and sent word to the Allens that if Mrs. Avington was permitted to remain over night the house would be burned to ashes. The French girl declared that she would remain in spite of the threats, but George Atkins (white), chairman of the Council of Defense, advised her to spend the night at the Barlow hotel, a fashionable white resort. She left the Allen home reluctantly.

### Of Wealthy Family

Mrs. Avington came to this city upon the advice of her husband, who is now in New York. She returned to that city after a three days' stay here. The couple will return to France within the

next few weeks, where Mrs. Avington's father is a prosperous banker and a member of the chamber of French deputies. She spoke frequently, through her interpreter, Miss Frances Buchanan, of the glorious record of troops composed entirely of our Race had made in France. She also spoke of America's contemptible customs in dealing with our people.

## CONVICTS NEGRO OF GIVING NARCOTICS TO WHITE WOMAN

BUFFALO, N. Y., COURIER  
MARCH 11, 1919  
"Albert Griffin" to Be Sentenced by Justice Bissell Friday.

## "BEAT IT," WESTMORELAND SAID

Hannah Bacon Tells of Conversation With Negro Special.

Edward Nelson, alias Albert Griffin, negro, was found guilty of administering narcotics, against her will, to Hanna Bacon, a white woman, living at No. 507 Michigan avenue, before Justice Bissell in criminal term of supreme court yesterday. The maximum penalty for this crime is ten years imprisonment.

It is in connection with this case that a charge has been made against Judson Westmoreland, negro special police officer, that he ordered Mrs. Bacon out of town on the eve of Nelson's trial. The woman went to the Falls, but returned here a few days ago with Detective John J. Kern.

### Married Negro Soldier.

Mrs. Bacon told of her marriage to a negro soldier of Niagara Falls; of his going to war and of Nelson visiting her home and giving her various drugs until, as she declared, he finally induced her to come to Buffalo and live with him.

Asked about Westmoreland, she said all she knew was that he had told her to "beat it." Westmoreland claims he didn't know she was wanted in this case and was "cleaning up" the district where he found her and Jeanne Gray, police woman, was with him at the time and directed the woman to return to her home at the Falls.

The defendant, when asked if he knew Westmoreland, said: "I don't know him. He's about the only special I didn't know."

Nelson will be sentenced Friday.

# Amalgamation - 1919

## NEGRO WOMANHOOD MUST BE IN-NEGRO BISHOP OPPOSES VIOLABLE 11-13-19 SOCIAL EQUALITY MOVE

The Arkansas Methodist has put every Negro in America under obligation to its editorial column through its recent strong word in behalf of Negro womanhood. The Arkansas Methodist says:

Every true man feels that he is the guardian of the honor of his wife and daughter. Negro editors counter by saying that white men should not violate Negro women. Right; and no good man will take advantage of any woman white or black, and we have no defense for any despoiler of womanhood; but the greatest blot upon Negro manhood is the failure to protect Negro womanhood. It may cost a Negro his life to protect the virtue of his wife or daughter, but he ought to be ashamed to live when he fails."

Here is brought forward in a straightforward and unmistakable manner a subject which we have, all too much soft-pedaled. There has been shame on one hand and connivance on the other. No womanhood is sacred until all womanhood is protected. This is a strong word of the Arkansas Methodist urging upon the Negro people to protect the sister, wife and daughter. He who fails to do this ought to be ashamed to live. Negro men must make their home life sacred. Our mothers and wives and daughters are ours and they mean to us all that mothers, wives and daughters mean to others. They are our jewels, our very life and love. They need our protection. White men have been the greatest despoilers of Negro womanhood. That is one of the results of slavery. In those days money would buy virtue, and the present generation has not altogether gotten away from the inheritance that has come down. But with such support that has come from the Arkansas Methodist and others, we will soon put the mark of Cain upon any man who despoils womanhood and we will drive out of the pale of decent society, not only the brute who deserves death for the assault upon white womanhood, but we will put the mark of Cain and even the noose around the neck of any white man who despoils Negro womanhood. We are making tremendous progress when our society is big enough to speak out as boldly as has the Arkansas Methodist on this particular matter.

LITTLE ROCK ARK. GAZETTE  
NOVEMBER 14, 1919  
Tells Race to Respect Womanhood,  
Obey Laws—Pleads for Sup-  
pression of Riots.

At the morning session of the A. M. E. Zion Conference, negro, yesterday the subjects of lynchings and rioting were vigorously discussed and a motion was made to petition Governor Brough to use his power and influence to suppress riots and lynchings.

Bishop L. W. Kyles, who presided, said: "I am opposed to riots and disorder; I am opposed to lawlessness in all its forms and phases. I am opposed to social equality and all it advocates. The thought of social equality is abhorrent and repulsive. I am in favor of law and the orderly procedure of the courts. I am in favor of the suppression and eradication of any brute, be he white or black, who outrages womanhood. Return to your homes and tell your people to respect womanhood and all the laws under which we live: to stop bootlegging, crap-shooting and all offenses that bring us into disrepute."

The campaign to raise \$1,000,000 for educational, church extension, home and foreign mission work was inaugurated last night and \$1,200 was pledged. Chaplain B. C. Robeson, Dr. C. W. P. Mitchell and DeWitt Davenport spoke.

## MOTHER OF GIRL ACCUSES NEGRO

NASHVILLE, TENN., TENNESSEAN  
NOVEMBER 14, 1919

Elizabeth Anderson, 15, Missing From Home Three Days.

Sheriff Wright refused to divulge the place where Thomas Goosby, negro, was taken Thursday afternoon after his arrest on charges brought by the mother of Elizabeth Anderson, 15, white. The negro was removed from the county jail within an hour after the arrest.

The negro is charged with violation of the age of consent law.

Mrs. L. M. Anderson, of 927 Fourth avenue, south, reported to the police Monday that her daughter failed to return home Sunday night. The mother did not know of the girl's whereabouts until Thursday afternoon, when she made accusations upon which the arrest of the negro was based.

City Detectives Irvin and Dowd, after investigation, reported to police headquarters that the girl met Goosby Sunday night, by appointment on Sixth avenue, north, and went to the garage of A. N. Johnson, negro undertaker.

This police report alleged the girl went Monday to a small back room in the Johnson establishment and remained there un-

til Thursday afternoon, when she met her mother while in the business district. Questioning of the girl, the detectives reported, was to the effect that the girl was acquainted with another negro two years ago, and that he has gone to Chicago. Goosby was arrested as Johnson's garage, where he worked as an automobile mechanic. Several years ago Anderson was given a penitentiary sentence for careless driving after he had run over and killed Mrs. John W. Childress, widow of Judge Childress, while he was chauffeur for W. W. Dillon.

Charlie Sanders, another negro, was arrested for aiding and abetting Anderson in the girl case, when it was reported by the police that the girl was taken to Sanders' room.

The police have the names of two white boys who will be questioned in regard to the character of the Anderson girl. She lives with her widowed mother, one sister and a brother, 13.

## HAGERSTOWN MD MAIL NOVEMBER 20, 1919 NEGRO DRIVER SKIPS WITH WHITE GIRL

The Hagerstown police have been asked to watch out for a mulatto named Richard Taylor, alias Rainbow Dick, charged with enticing Lucy Diers, white, from her home in Rahway, N. J. Warrants have been sworn out for the arrest and detention of both. Taylor has a prison record. The runaway girl is described as having a gold tooth in front and wore a signet ring initialed "L. D." She was a typist.

The couple disappeared November 1.

Henry Diers, the father of the girl for whom Taylor drove an ice wagon in Rahway, offers a liberal reward for her return.

## ASKS DAUGHTER TO LEAVE HER BLACK HUSBAND

E. F. Diers of Rahway, N. J., Seeks Annulment of Marriage Here

HARTFORD, CONN. POST  
NOVEMBER 20, 1919

WHITE GIRL IS WED TO TAYLOR, MULATTO

Both Husband and Wife Are Being Held by Police, to Await Results

E. F. Diers of Rahway, N. J., a wealthy ice dealer, came to Hartford yesterday to endeavor to secure annulment of his daughter, Louise Elizabeth Diers, who was married Nov. 4 to Richard Lawrence Taylor, a mulatto. The ceremony was performed by

Rev. Osmond Brown, a local negro minister.

Taylor and his white wife called at local Police headquarters Tuesday after they had read in local newspapers that the girl's father had begun a search for her. They produced a certificate of marriage, but were held by the police, pending investigation of their story.

Taylor, who is 27, is being held on a charge of perjury, as it is claimed that he gave his residence as Hartford when married, while as a matter of fact, he was a resident of Rahway. His wife, who is 20, is being detained as a witness. The man was arraigned in the local police court this morning. He was formerly employed by the girl's father. He is thought to have been an inmate of the state's prison at Wethersfield at one time, but denied it when questioned by the police.

Taylor and the girl disappeared from Rahway, Nov. 1 and have since been living in the home of E. E. Buckley, also colored, at 23 Martin street. Mr. Buckley states that Taylor is his wife's cousin. Mrs. Buckley, together with John Davis, witnessed the marriage ceremony. According to the police the laws of the state were violated when the wedding took place without waiting the necessary five days for out of town couples.

## WEALTHY WOMAN FALLS OUT WITH COLORED CHAUFFEUR.

THE GUARDIAN  
Gave Him Presents and held on to His Services and Finally Quarreled over Money Matters—Judge Easy on Him and Sarcastic to Widow.

Berlin, N. H., Nov. 15, 1919.—A case somewhat resembling the famous "Honey" Hazard affair has developed here.

In the municipal court Mrs. Anna Alburger, a wealthy resident of Jefferson and formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., brought a complaint of assault of serious nature against Edwin Spry, a quadroon, who is her chauffeur.

From the evidence, it appears Mrs. Alburger had employed Spry for the past eight years. He left her once, but later returned. Last Christmas she gave him a present of a ring and accepted one from him.

Last summer she gave him an automobile. Since then there has been money trouble between the two. She bailed, while he insisted upon payment of wages he claimed to be due him.

After the assault Mrs. Alburger admitted she allowed Spry to remain in the house, as she said, "on the same friendly terms as before." At the conclusion of the testimony Spry withdrew his plea of not guilty and changed it to a plea of guilty of simple assault.

His was accepted by the court and a fine of \$20 and costs imposed. The judge made the caustic comment that the complainant had brought the trouble upon herself by her actions and that the fine was imposed only because the defendant had pleaded guilty.

# NEGRO INDICTED FOR HOLDING GIRL

NASHVILLE TENN. TENNESSEAN  
NOVEMBER 23, 1919

## Grand Jury Holds Couple a Shoplifters.

Thomas Goosby, negro chauffeur, arrested several days ago, was indicted by the Davidson County grand jury Saturday.

The negro chauffeur, the indictment charges, persuaded Elizabeth Anderson, 15, to visit his room in the rear of A. N. Johnson's negro undertaking establishment on Cedar Street, for immoral purposes. The girl remained in the room for three days, when her mother learned of the hiding place, it is alleged.

Goosby confessed to friendly relations with the girl, the police say, but denied holding her in hiding against her will. He was bound over to the Criminal Court by Judge Madison Wells and taken to the state penitentiary for safe keeping. Late he was returned to the Davidson County jail.

Charles Sanders, negro, also arrested in connection with the case, was indicted Saturday on charges of accessory to the fact. It was in Sanders' room where the young girl was kept by the negro chauffeur for the three days, the indictment charges. Sanders is now serving a sentence in the city workhouse, having been fined \$100 by Judge Madison Wells on the charge when arraigned in City Court.

The grand jury also returned indictments against P. T. Mallory and Rosa Mallory, charged with larceny and receiving stolen property in four cases. The two Mallorys were arrested about a week ago for shoplifting several articles of clothing and a handsome fur coat from local merchants. Both are being detained at the Davidson County jail awaiting trial.

Helen Hardy was indicted for the theft of several pieces of jewelry from E. I. Getzman. The jewelry was valued at more than \$50, the indictment reads.

Rolling Phillips, a clerk, was indicted on charges of larceny and receiving stolen property. Phillips stole an automobile from E. Roy North several weeks ago, the indictment charges.

Mrs. Lee Allen of Columbia destroyed a handsome suit belonging to Miss Thelma Matherly of Long Avenue, Nashville, according to the grand jury report.

Clem Robinson, Nashville, was indicted for the theft of jewelry valued at \$51 from Jake Lebovitz. He is charged with housebreaking and larceny.

Other indictments returned by the grand jury follow:

Andrew Smith, larceny and receiving stolen property; John Winslas, violating the bone dry law and public drunkenness; William Baber, alias William Baker, larceny and receiving stolen property; Cherry Metz, violating the bone dry law; E. G. Julian, carrying concealed weapons; J. S. Watson, violating the bone dry law and carrying concealed weapons; W. Harper, unlawfully fishing; Seth Jennett, unlawfully fishing; Hillard Perkins, violating the bone dry law.

# AN ORGANIZATION TO PRESERVE THE PURITY OF THE WHITE RACE

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 25.—

At last it is here! An organization has been formed in the South to preserve the "purity of the White race and to restrain white traitors." Some Organization! Indeed. And not one who is acquainted with its purpose will question the effect that it has a job on its hand. One of the leading spirits in the organization is one Henry P. White of Marion, which would seem that he has a fitting name for the ultimate purposes.

The Birmingham News (daily) quotes at length on the organization and, says in part:

"All of these race riots have been caused by the attempts of Negro men to override the race line and to make white women the victims of their lustful passions. Unquestionable, the notable outbreaks in all directions this year are due to the bad education of Negro soldiers in France and to the determination of some of them to persist in enjoying the privileges they were permitted by a low class of French women, who were more greedy of easy money than of regard for any high consideration of any sort.

"But now come a white leader from the Black Belt, where the proportion of Negro population is so great, to protest against another feature of race relationship that has not originated in France, or with Negro soldiers. He takes up boldly, but politely, the question of the violation of race lines by white men, a custom which all know has always been too general in the South. He speaks of this violation as familiar to every neighborhood.

"No matter what may be all the causes of this common evil, this great wrong, it is a matter of tremendous consequence to the white race, because to look at it from no higher standpoint, it reacts fearfully upon the whites in various ways. Unquestionably it angers a large

part of the Negroes, which feeling is more or less contributory to the increased tendency to strained race relations. But it reacts directly and materially in providing a large mulatto element out of which comes most of the unhappiness of the Negroes, and much of the race agi-

tation which is injurious to both races.

"But enough of the outstanding facts of a situation here in the South. Mr. White takes up the question from a standpoint of the purity of the white race. He speaks of white men, who bridge the race line as 'traitors' to the white race, as chiefly responsible for the 'mongrel race' which is increasing in alarming numbers."

"The main purpose of Mr. White's article, however, is not to set forth facts or comments, but to devise a remedy. He puts forward the step planned by some pioneer spirits for the formation of a "secret fraternal and benevolent order," the only purpose of which is to act in a practical way to help keep the white blood pure, to prevent any improper social equality with any of the Colored races.

"This order has been incorporated by some pioneer spirits mainly of Marion, and their program is to push it as an effective propaganda of race purity. It aims at social ostracism of all white men who recklessly sacrifice race purity. It contemplates rigid enforcements of laws against all forms of miscegenation. It would begin with education of young white boys, who would be graduated in to the older order."

## Missing Girl Is Now Located Chicago Debutante Elopes With Man Employed

by Father  
71-29-19.

(By Century News Service)  
Hartford, Conn., Nov. 28.—The search for Miss Lucy Diers, a young white girl, ended when she strolled into the police station here in company with Richard Taylor, aged 29, and exhibited a marriage certificate. When the two eloped from the girl's home at Rahway, N. J., the police departments in the various surrounding towns were notified to arrest the couple and hold

them until Henry Diers, father of the girl, had been informed of their apprehension. The young girl left home Nov. 1, and at the same time Taylor failed to show up for work at the ice plant owned by Miss Dier's father, where he was employed. A search was immediately instituted, and several times reports were received that the couple had been located.

### Had Strange Influence

Richard Taylor, commonly known as "Dick" Taylor, and sometimes referred to as "Rainbow," had been paying court to the girl for many months, who acted as aid to her father in his office work. The father and mother of the girl had registered no complaint against Taylor during his employment because of the attentions he paid their daughter, but, according to reports, warned her against becoming too familiar with the help.

"It became apparent that since Mr. Diers took Taylor into his ice business last spring that he maintained a strange influence over our daughter; it seemed as if she were hypnotized by him, and I believe that it was under this evil tendency that she eloped," Mrs. Diers said to policemen who were assigned to trail the missing couple.

### To Seek Annulment

Since the exhibition of the marriage certificate no steps can be taken to prosecute Taylor, it is said, but Mr. and Mrs. Diers have engaged counsel to have the marriage annulled. Taylor discounts the statement that he used force or threats to make the girl elope with him, but declared they fully agreed to the marriage, and the only way for it to be carried out successfully was by an elopement. He says he will fight any attempt to humiliate him or his bride.

## As in a Looking Glass

IN ONE OF OUR POPULAR MAGAZINES is a story entitled "Why I Became a Negro." The writer, who had always passed for white and had the privilege of looking at the eternal American question from the dominant race's point of view, returned to his own people with, as he says, "no regrets, for after all, blood is thicker than water." Did you ever ask yourself what you would do if placed in similar circumstances? Could you resist the temptation of being able to move about without let or hindrance, of standing erect and challenging any man who attempted to take your rights as a citizen? Would you do as the man has done—give up the assured place in the sun you hold today for a possible sunlit day in the dim and distant future?

IT MIGHT BE ARGUED that the man or woman masquerading as white has a better opportunity to aid their less fortunate brothers and sisters. Experience has taught us just to the contrary. Their personal fear of exposure incites them to shun everything that savors of color and offsets their bitterness against their own has been more pronounced than that of the people they cast their lot with. There is no enjoyment for these backsliders on either side of the fence. A traitor is the most despicable being on the face of the earth.

IN THE SOUTH can be found over the doors of many public places "For Whites Only." This is a condition due to prejudice and ignorance. As a monkey apes a man, so too we find human monkeys among us running barber shops, aping the evils of the white man by displaying the sign, "We Cater to White Trade Only." Could anything be more contemptible and degrading? Here we are boldly doing the very thing we censure the white people for doing. We are acknowledging our inferiority and the white man's superiority; we are fastening tighter the chains that bind us to serfdom.

IT IS THE SACRED DUTY of each and every one of us to strike a blow at discrimination whenever and wherever found. If you are employed by a railroad, a hotel or restaurant or in any capacity where you are expected to be courteous to any member of your Race, the quicker you leave that place the better it is for you and all concerned. If you must sacrifice your manhood or your womanhood for the paltry dollar to be earned in such undemocratic places, better a thousand times you beg in the street for your living. What would happen if every porter, waiter and trainman of ours running through the Southland refused to work where their people were being "Jim Crowed"? Would these laws last very long? Is such an action beyond us? Do we lack the necessary backbone? When we hold the mirror before us let the reflection be not of a cringing, servile specimen of humanity, but that of a giant, mentally, morally and physically. The world takes a kick at a yellow cur because there is no comeback; the bulldog is given a wide berth, because his reputation as a fighter is well known. Things worth while are worth fighting for.

THERE IS SUCH A THING as knowing when to laugh and when to cry. Patrons of the Avenue theater would do well to bear this in mind.

OUR RECORD in the war has proven conclusively that we are able to fight with other weapons besides the ones we use socially—razors.

IT IS CLAIMED that Booker T. and Teddy Roosevelt are the greatest men America has produced. We agree, so that settles it.

## Madam Walker Answers

### Cracker Lieutenant

Of 142nd F. A.

*The Daily Herald*  
Refutes Charges That Negro Is Not Capable  
Of Higher Education

1-24-19  
"Our Black Brethren."

(From the New York Globe.)

Editor Globe:—In your issue of January 8 Wm. D. Harris, lieutenant, Battery F, 142d Field Artillery, A. E. F., France, criticising one Alexander Fishman for his democratic prin-

ciples pertaining to the Negro, says that the Negro is not capable of advanced academic education. I must inform him that enlightened minds are today as ashamed of that doctrine as they are of the one-time theory that the Negro had no soul. And for his further information I wish him to know that just a little more than forty years ago it was a criminal offense in the southern states

for any one to teach a person of color rope on business for Uncle Sam are to read or write. But since that time and with the most meagre opportunities these people have been able to cut down their illiteracy more than 50 per cent and have produced a professional class, including clergymen, teachers, doctors, writers, architects, engineers, etc.

Members of the race are to be found engaged in all pursuits followed by white men, where they are allowed to do so, and the mere fact they are there proves unquestionably the ability which enables them to remain. In fact, there is scarcely a first-class educational institution in America, except of course a few in the south, that is without colored students, who pursue their studies with general success and in many instances with distinction. There is not a single moral, intellectual or spiritual excellence attained by the white man to which the Negro does not yield a proportionate response.

Lieutenant Harris has a high regard for Thomas Jefferson, for he mentions him as an American of whom we should all be proud. We are proud of him, and it is a source of regret to me that more have not emulated his example of fairness, which the following words, contained in a letter written by him to Benjamin Banneker, the Negro astronomer, in 1791 will demonstrate: "Nobody wishes more than I do to see such proofs as you exhibit that nature has given to our black brethren talents equal to those of the other colors of men and that the apparent want of them is owing merely to the degraded condition of their existence, both in Africa and America."

I am glad that Lieutenant Harris recognizes the poor logic of the folks who talk of making the world safe for democracy and yet would deny to a single one of God's children a share in it. The thousands of young southerners to whom he refers now in Eu-

ropes and one well deserved. Why, Congressman Tillman, brother of the more famous senator of that name, once stated on the floor of the constitutional convention of South Carolina that he knew 400 white families in that on state who had a taint of Negro blood in their veins. And it is reasonable to suppose that there is scarcely a Negro man or woman who has not the knowledge of some relative or friend who in search of better opportunities has gone over on the other side." You see you can't get away from it. Or, rather, you will not get away from it until some of the cruel barriers are raised, not because he is not capable or decent, but simply because he has a dark skin, have no braver or better soldiers than they have been torn away from the paths of Negro progress. Irvin Cobb, himself a southerner, on his return from French front in an address at Carnegie Hall said: "I have seen black men over there doing everything that white men did—except complain."

The bugbear of social equality, so disturbing to the southern imagination, is really no bugbear at all, for it is neither sought after nor wanted by the great majority of Negroes. And any instances that might be cited to the contrary are answerable to the fact that these individuals are trying to escape the horrible existence forced upon them through prejudice, race hatred, and Jim Crowism and are endeavoring to secure for themselves and their children the privileges of freedom enjoyed by other peoples. And who can blame them?

That thousands of Negroes of lighter hue have done and are doing this every year, carrying with them the hated strain to an unsuspecting white environment, is one of fate's cruel tricks of the white man. But just as it is an irrevocable truth that no cause set in motion can escape the corresponding result, so must we accept the trick as a resultant cause

**Negro Woman Sues White Contractor For Breach Of Promise**  
*The Daily Herald*  
1-20-19  
**Asks \$50,000 For Support Of Her Two Children—Sensation Caused In New York Society—Wins Suit.**

New York, Jan. 19.—Through the trial of an action before Municipal District Judge Richards in Brooklyn it was developed yesterday that a suit for \$50,000 has been brought in the Supreme court by Annie Mills, colored, against Isaac Edgar Jersey of Belterose, Long Island, a wealthy contracting and constructing engineer. She charges breach of contract in that he has failed to carry out an agreement to support her two children until they reach majority.

Gave Her Limousine.

For 16 years, Jersey, who is married and has two children, allowed her two servants, a limousine and all the luxuries enjoyed by a woman of means. She said she met him when she was 14 years old and four years

old and four years later her mother learned of the life she was living. She found her and had her sent to an institution, where she remained a year. Soon after coming out, she swears, she met Jersey on the street.

After that she boarded in different houses for a time until he bought her a home in Grand avenue, Brooklyn. This, she asserts, "through fraud and deceit", he got her to transfer to his wife and then began charging her rent. When she refused to pay he brought an action for \$200.

#### She Wins Point.

When all evidence had been taken Justice Richards charged the jury as follows:

"The question for you to determine is whether this woman was a tenant of the plaintiff or whether this action is a subterfuge to conceal the fact that she is his mistress."

Tjurors after brief deliberation, found in favor of the Negress.

**W. O. SAUNDERS**  
Women will be allowed to vote in primary elections in North Carolina if a bill introduced in the Senate Tuesday, by Senator Scales, of Guilford, becomes law. This is a long way from granting full suffrage to women, but it is legislation in the right direction and may get more favorable consideration at this session of the General Assembly than an unqualified suffrage bill.

Two radical and timely measures, both of which were suggested by Governor Bickett in his bi-ennial message, are now before the General Assembly. One of them, by Senator Burns of Moore, would give to every child born out of lawful wedlock in North Carolina ample protection through the assistance of the State, and the father will be charged with its maintenance and education. Senator Burns would go further and require the child to bear the surname of the father.

The other not less radical soc-

ial measure, by Representative Nichols, would prohibit the registering of deeds in any county issuing a marriage license to any person with a venereal disease. A clean health certificate would be required of every applicant for a marriage license.

#### Charleston Struggling for Freedom.

*The Daily News*  
1-28-1919  
The Negroes of Charleston, South Carolina are in the throes of a struggle for freedom in that ancient city.

Although by government edict slavery was abolished fifty-four years ago and the Negro declared a freeman yet in reality in that city he has remained a slave. No people are free who are mentally shackled, who are deprived of the right of self-determination in the matter of education; whose intellectual growth is fettered.

And such is the deplorable condition of the Negroes of Charleston.

Two generations of Negroes have grown to manhood and womanhood under the tutelage of men and women who despised them as pupils in the class room, who believed, to a greater or less degree, that education was harmful to the Negro, that the highest interests of society, white society of course, were best subserved by keeping him in practical ignorance. The doctrine of the superiority of the white race and the degradation of the Negro were kept ever present before the pupils; there was absolutely no sympathy; no touch of nature between pupil and teacher. Between teacher and parent there were never the ties of

friendship, sympathy or respect that should obtain between the man or woman and the parent to whose care and guidance a child may be committed. The only incentive of the white teachers of Charleston to perform the duties of teachers of black children was the pay check and the knowledge that the pay check was itself a mere matter of routine, the position of teacher of Negro children being simply a provision for white men and women who needed such positions, and whose performance of duty in connection therewith would never be questioned by the authorities or be allowed to be mentioned by those to whom the service should be rendered.

Charleston enjoys the undeniable distinction of being the only city in the United States which maintains by law separate schools for races and at the same time compels the children of the race against whom the segregation law is aimed to accept teachers from the segregators.

become chilled or forgotten? If riding in the same end of a street car or in the same coach of a railway train endangers the social structure of the white race is it not a fearful risk and a serious menace to the morals and social rules of the white race for white men and white women to commingle in close contact as teacher and pupil with Negroes for six or seven hours each day? Is not the forcing of white teachers upon Negroes in Charleston a confession that the cry of "social equality" is shallow hypocrisy, that all vaunted customs are pretenses and all social barriers would give way to the almighty dollar if it spoke in sufficiently large voice?

The action of the Charleston educational authorities are capable of that interpretation and the only way they can save themselves is by being consistent.

And the Negroes of Charleston having launched their fight for freedom from mental servitude should wage a ceaseless war of agitation until the fight is won. It cannot be won by spasmodic effort, only by dogged, persistent, determined, aggressive action exposing the hypocrisy of those who seek to continue to crush the manhood and womanhood of their children, stifle their ambition by inculcating in them the belief that God Almighty branded them as inferiors at birth and ordained them to serve and bow submissive to the will of the white man.

The Negroes of Charleston have frequently appealed to the Charleston educational authorities to give them teachers of their own race and each time have been met with refusal.

They are forced to pay taxes for the support of schools as well as for the support of the state and municipal governments but are denied the right to have their children taught by men and women of their own race.

What have become of the preachments against "social equality" that fervid orators of the South never permit to

## MADE BY GIRLS

PILLSBURY PRESS

FEBRUARY 10, 1919

That they were outraged and kept prisoners in the home of Chester Gordon, aged 38, a Negro city policeman, of 18 Tannehill st., from last Friday afternoon until 9 last night, when two special policemen, headed by Lieut. James Hoban, entered the Negro's home and placed him under arrest, were the sensational charges made by May Brown, aged 17, of 5301 Duncan way, Southside, and Anna Pudina, aged 15, of Callery Junction, both white girls, employed as waitresses in a Penn ave. restaurant.

William Carpenter, aged 39, a Negro, of 1423 Webster ave., who was in a room with the Negro policeman and the girls when the police entered, also was arrested. The two Negroes were placed in the Center ave. police station on the technical charge of being suspicious persons. The girls were held in the matron's department of the police station until today when the case was taken up in Morals court. At the hearing, Judge De Wolf held Gordon for court without bail, discharged Carpenter and turned the girls over to social workers to be cared for until Gordon's trial.

#### GORDON GOES TO CELL.

The negro policeman refused to discuss the case following his arrest. Before being placed in a cell he asked Lieut. Hoban to furnish bail for his release in order that he could report for duty at the Penn ave. police station. Lieut. Hoban refused the request and the negro was led to a cell.

The girls are employed at a restaurant at 2935 Penn ave., which is in the police beat patrolled by Gordon. According to the girls' story, the Negro policeman visited the restaurant frequently. They allege that Gordon ordered them to accompany him to his home last Friday.

"He said we had better go with him or we would be sorry," the girls told Lieut. Hoban. "We were afraid of him and went."

The girls allege that they were held prisoners in the house under threats, asserting that Gordon locked them in at night when he went to work.

Special Policeman Anthony Forrester received a "tip" on the case yesterday afternoon. He investigated and ascertained that the girls were in the house. According to the police, the two girls and the Negroes were together in a room when they entered.

**NEGRO OFFICER  
HELD ON CHARGE**

Amalgamation - 1919.

## NO SOCIAL EQUALITY

### IS SOUGHT BY NEGROES

RENO, NEV. GAZETTE

MARCH 13, 1919

To the Editor of the Gazette: In regard to the last paragraph, in last night's paper under "Racial Discrimination," I wish to state in behalf of the American negro a few words.

The American negro never has expressed and never will express a desire to be received on social equality with the white race, especially that part of it which dominates the United States and Canada and the British Isles and possessions. What that particular colored race would like to have is just what Old Glory is supposed to stand for—liberty and justice for all. Also we would like an open demonstration of the fact that, as a race, you believe what the second phrase of the second paragraph of the Declaration of Independence states. If you believe "all men are created equal" then give us equal rights—a man's chance at life.

Being aware of the fact that wealth is the principal premium the world asks as its price for social equality, the American negro has more common sense than to expect it, for he realizes he is too far behind in that respect to ever catch up, although the fault is not his.

You say, Mr. Editor, "it is in the blood." I for one believe you. Certain signs that used to hang in certain places of business in Reno, and certain real estate dealers made that plain to me long ago. But before I close, let it be understood now and for all time, the American negro wants equal rights, but social equality, never! And unless you give us equal rights you should erase the word "posterity" from the preamble of the Constitution of the U. S. A. and blot out the latter clause of article fourteen, section one.

I speak in behalf of this particular colored race, because of its millions, of which I count myself one with pride, and in its defense, to remind you of unfulfilled promises, which the most illiterate of my people have not forgotten. As you say, "It is in the blood."

MRS. E. E. GREENLY,  
1028 1st Fourth Street.

## PROCEMMS LOVE FOR NEGRO:

### JAILED AND FINED

By Associated Negro Press  
Wheeling, W. V., March 18.—A white woman, Mary Gray, was brought in court here because it was discovered that she was in love with a Negro, George Williams. Every effort was made by the court to show her the "folly of her way" but she absolutely refused to disclaim her affection for the man Williams. As a result, the woman was given the maximum sentence of six months in jail and \$50 fine. The woman went to her punishment without a murmur except to state that as soon as she is out she will marry Williams regardless of protests.

## "SOCIAL EQUALITY"

Writing in the current number of the Messenger Magazine, Philip Randolph and Chandler Owen, editors, take an advanced stand in favor of human rights in general, and specifically for "social equality" and "intermarriage" in the fullest sense of these phrases.

In clarion tones they shout that no genuine brotherhood can exist so long as the issue of social equality is not squarely met. To them the only democracy is the democracy without caste, for "we can not work side by side in factory, field and office, and then maintain that we cannot sit side by side in restaurant, theatre and public conveyance."

Comparing social equality with political and economic equality, the editors note that the poor man was never as powerful as the rich man until both of them were restricted to the same number of votes—one. On the economic side, if money decreased in value as soon as it got in the hands of a colored man, then all money would not have an equal value. To maintain its equal value money must be allowed to interchange freely. The conclusion is then that social equality for the Negro means that he must have the identical rights that others enjoy and intermingle freely with them.

"We now approach the American bugaboo—the question upon which Negroes and whites alike evade, equivocate, compromise and set up false theories in flagrant violation and defiance of the most fundamental principles of social evolution. We refer to intermarriage between the whites and Negroes. We favor the intermarriage between any sane, grown persons who desire to marry—whatever their race or color. We favor the intermarriage of white men with colored women as well as colored men with white women. Why?

"First, there is no natural or instinctive aversion to this as shown by our four million mulattoes in the United States—most of whom are in the South where it is alleged that the strongest natural antipathy and race antagonism obtain."

"Secondly, leading biologists and sociologists agree that society is the benefit of race intermarriage.

"Thirdly, race purity is a myth, and without any value. There is no pure race in the world. The Indian is probably closer to it than any one else, and his inability to mingle successfully with other races may be the partial reason for his extinction.

Present intermarriage laws are said not to check the relationships of white men with colored women nor to serve any interests of colored men. The purpose of the law narrows down to preventing white women from marrying colored men, whom they may desire to marry.

"Moreover, social history in the South records in the ineradicable faces of four million mulattoes that there is "social equality galore after dark" when the blackness of night enables the human desires to take their free, unhindered, natural and proper course."

The old doctrine that the Negro is satisfied to be himself is supplanted by the new theory that the colored man desires as much contact-social, econ-

omic and political—as is possible between the races. This is not because of the belief in the inferiority or superiority of either race, but because of the recognition that "SOCIAL EQUALITY IS THE ONLY SURE GUARANTEE OF SOCIAL PROGRESS—THE ULTIMATE TREND OF EVOLUTION."

A large number of our readers may not subscribe to the doctrine of the Messenger editors. It is too new to them, and opposite to what our white brothers have taught. Yet but recently a Southern Governor found only three solutions of the Negro problem—namely, intermarriage, migration, or extermination. Since the colored race will not leave America, nor will enlightened public opinion allow them to be exterminated, intermarriage is the only solution left.

## HER CHARGE DISMISSED; NEGRESS NOW SOUGHT

### isaac E. Jersey Discharged Honorably in Special Sessions and Complainant Denounced.

N Y C WORL

MARCH 21, 1919

After commenting on the failure of the complainant to appear as an evidence of the innocence of the accused man, Justices Kernochan, Freschi and O'Keefe yesterday in Brooklyn Special Sessions dismissed an action brought by Annie Mills, a negress, formerly of No. 830 Prospect Place, who charged that Isaac E. Jersey of Bellerose, L. I., a wealthy engineer, was the father of her two children.

The negress is now being sought by District Attorney Lewis. Justice Freschi spread on the record his wish that she be prosecuted when process servers find her. After bringing the action, which H. F. Norman, attorney for Jersey, characterized in court as blackmail, the negress disappeared. It was the wish of Mr. Jersey that the case be tried, so that his good name be exonerated in a court of record. But, because of the inability of the process servers sent out by Assistant District Attorney Cooper to find her, the case was dismissed after three adjournments.

"The motion to dismiss should be granted," Justice Freschi said, "and it should be noted upon the records that efforts have been made to produce the complainant in court and it should also be noted that the action was apparently without foundation. These facts should be noted so that they will prevent this defendant being harassed in the future. If found, the court believes that she should be brought before the court and action taken by the District Attorney. The defendant is honorably discharged."

The action was brought by the negress Jan. 17, and at the same time she instituted suit for \$50,000, alleging breach of contract for failure to support the two children. This latter suit has been demurred to and will be

forced to trial in the Supreme Court, Nassau County, by counsel for the defendant.

## California Federal Judge Decides That Hindus Are 'White' And Therefore Eligible To Naturalization

The Daily Herald  
(United Press)  
7-26-19  
Los Angeles, Calif.—March 26.—

Hindus are "white" and are eligible to naturalization in the United States according to a decision to Federal Judge B. A. Bledsoe today. The decision is looked upon as settling a long standing controversy as to whether Hindus are barred from becoming American citizens by the same provision which prevent naturalization of some other Asiatic races.

Judge Bledsoe based his decision on the grounds that high caste Hindus are of Aryan stock.

## BEN JORDAN'S FIGURE FOR

An appeal to the Brethren of our Country—Appeal for Justice Avoid a Miscarriage of Justice:

We, the undersigned pastors of the Colored Churches of Brunswick, Georgia, appeal to you for financial assistance in protecting the life and liberty of one of our most highly respected colored citizens.

In December 1918, Ben Jordan, Colored, shot and killed B. F. Jones, white, at his home and in his room, while in the act of committing adultery with his wife, and to prevent the act, he inflicted the judgement, which was as just as it was summary.

B. F. Jones was a man of high social, financial and political standing having served as Alderman of this city, and had the confidence of several of his people.

Ben Jordan is a colored man of general fraternal organizations and societies, and a strict member of the church, and while only 24 years of age was a leader of his race, he having lived in this city all his life, and has lived a moral life, he mar-

(over)

ried and has born to him two children, ages 3 and 7 years.

Ben Jordan was placed on trial in January, 1919, in the Glynn Superior Court, and was tried by an entirely white jury, colored people not being permitted to serve in Georgia, and through his able counsel, Robert W. presented his case without fear, favor and affection, the jury after staying out five days, failed to agree, none being for conviction of murder, which we consider a great victory.

Now, the second trial will come up in May 1919, and finances are needed to assist in getting and obtaining a fair and impartial verdict in this case, which will require a hard fight on account of Ben Jordan being a colored man and not having a man of his race to preside on the jury.

Therefore, we appeal to every man, woman and child for financial assistance. Send your contribution to Hon. Robert W. Durden, Brunswick, Georgia, the leading attorney in the case, he will acknowledge receipt and will apply them properly for the benefit of our brother.

Don't delay with this cause as it is for all our future posterity, believe us.

Sincerely yours,  
Rev. S. C. Roberts, Pastor Shiloh Baptist Church.

Rev. B. J. Jackson, Pastor St. Paul A. M. E. Church.

Rev. E. J. Rozell, Pastor Mount Olive Baptist Church.

Rev. M. H. Rutherford, Pastor C. M. E. Church.

Rev. H. F. Taylor, Pastor First A. B. Church.

Rev. J. W. Thompson, Pastor Zion Baptist Church.

Send this appeal to your next friend in order that he may assist. Send this appeal to your paper and magazine and ask that they publish to help this just and noble cause.

MARRYING WHITES

IS NOTHING NEW  
Rev. Charles E. Stewart, who came into some prominence this week because he married a white runaway couple at the parsonage of Ebenezer A. M. E. Church, one early morning hour last week, belittles the incident as of nothing unusual.

Rev. Stewart says he has married so many white couples that he can't recall the number. Parents in South Baltimore know that he is colored, yet bring their children personally to him for marriage. Rev. Stewart adds that he has married couples of every race except the Indian.

**MRS. MOTT EXONERATED  
IN ALIENATION SUIT**

APRIL 3, 1919

Jury Returns verdict in \$50,000

Suit After Ten Minutes

Deliberation.

Mrs. Augusta L. Mott was exonerated by a jury in the Supreme Court to-day of the charge of alienating the affections of Albert King, her negro chauffeur, from his wife, Julia King. The wife of the chauffeur sued for \$50,000, but after ten minutes' deliberation the jury returned a verdict for Mrs. Mott. The court costs fell on the plaintiff.

Almost the sole evidence presented against Mrs. Mott was a letter she admitted writing to King in which she addressed him as "My Dearest Good Boy." She explained to the jury that her letter was that of an employer to a faithful employee who was at the time in a despondent mood.

**SAYS MRS. MOTT  
WROTE TO NEGRO,  
"MY DEAREST BOY"**

**Wife of Colored Chauffeur  
Sues His Employer for \$50,-  
\$ for Alienation.**

APRIL 3, 1919

Justice Dugro has postponed until Monday the suit brought for \$50,000 by Julia King, a negress, against Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, wife of George E. Mott, an attorney of No. 32 Nassau Street, and residing in a handsome place at Far Rockaway, for the alienation of her husband's affections. Albert King, the plaintiff's husband, was a chauffeur for the Mott family.

Mrs. Mott denies all the charges and characterizes them as "bitterly absurd." Mr. Mott formerly was Vice President and Secretary of the Lion Brewery Corporation. He declined to make any statement.

In her complaint the negro woman alleges that on Sept. 15, 1918, Mrs. Mott wrote to the chauffeur:

"My dearest boy: My heart is with you every minute of the time. I must tell you that I am sad and very lonely."

The plaintiff adds, "on information and belief," that Mrs. Mott called the chauffeur by affectionate names from 1913 to 1918, and wrote to him on various occasions when she was away from home of how much she missed him.

The negro woman sets forth that she called on Mrs. Mott and asked her why she interfered with her domestic affairs. Then, it is alleged, Mrs. Mott replied that "King was a good boy, too nice for the plaintiff, and defendant did not want her around."

After King entered the Mott employ Mrs. King says she saw less of him at home, and at times he would stay away two or three weeks. His payments to the upkeep of the household also decreased, she alleges.

## LIFE WITH WIFE WAS HELL, SAYS HUGE MOTT SERVANT

King Testifies in Behalf of Mistress, Whom His Wife Is Suing  
—"Dearest Good Boy" Letter Indicated Only Proper

Record Says Defense.  
APRIL 3, 1919

Albert King, a huge South Carolina negro, wearing purple socks and a red necktie to give a little color to his sombre chauffeur's suit, took the witness stand in Justice Wagner's part of the Supreme Court yesterday and gave testimony favorable to the defense in the \$50,000 alienation suit of his wife, Julia King, against Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, the sixty-four-year-old wife of George E. Mott, a well-to-do attorney.

The chauffeur, who is twenty-nine years old, said with much emphasis that he had been "living in hell" most of the time he spent with Julia.

He lamented that his wife had failed to prepare his meals for him and had neglected her wifely duties in other ways. He was on the stand most of the afternoon. Throughout his testimony was the recurrent complaint that he had gone home and "there was nothing for I to eat."

Frequently he would turn to the jurors and, after addressing the "gentlemen of the jury" in the fashion of an attorney, tell them his woes. Finally Edgar T. Brackett of Mrs. King's counsel objected to this display of forensic talent.

The elderly Mr. Mott, wearing mutation chop whiskers and tortoise shell glasses, acted as one of the attorneys for his wife. Although Grant C. Fox examined the witnesses, the husband was continually making suggestions.

In his opening address Mr. Fox admitted his client had written a letter to King, her chauffeur, whom she addressed as "My dearest good boy." The note then continued:

"My heart is with you every minute of the time. I must tell you that I am sad and very lonely."

Mr. Fox said the letter was the foolish epistle of an elderly woman, who had "become fond of a servant who had been wonderfully faithful to her and her family, and indicated nothing more than proper regard for a trusted servant."

The attorney added that the note was signed "B. D." meaning "Baby Doll." He explained that Mrs. Mott's servants often called her by that name, because one of them remarked that she looked very much like the baby dolls she had once given as souvenirs at a dinner party at her home in Far Rockaway.

Mrs. Mott, who was in court, was dressed jauntily in a light tan suit, with an elaborate lace collar. She wore a transparent black hat, which let her mass of auburn hair show through.

It is alleged that Mrs. Mott was undergoing a two weeks' treatment at a beauty parlor on 49th Street at the time the note was written. Mrs. Lillian Shearer, a "face specialist,"

who conducts the parlor, testified that Mrs. Mott had been coming to her place every year for three years for treatment. The process was described as "having her skin peeled."

Mrs. King, dressed from head to foot in black, was the only witness in her own cause. She testified that Mrs. Mott had alienated her husband's affection. Her trump card was the "My dearest good boy" letter.

Mrs. King said that when her husband was out of town in attendance on Mrs. Mott she had received money from him, and some of the letters were in Mrs. Mott's handwriting.

After she had finished, Mr. Fox moved that the suit be dismissed. Justice Wagner reserved decision.

King said that the Motts had been kind to him and his wife, who did not realize what a good home his employer had given them. He testified that his wife abandoned him and the children.

The case will be continued to-day.

**Mrs. Mott Admits  
Writing to Negro  
"My Dearest Boy"**  
APRIL 3, 1919  
**Was "Baby Doll" to All Her  
Servants, Says Counsel;  
Asks Dismissal of Suit  
for Alienated Affection**

Mrs. Augusta L. Mott, of Far Rockaway, through her counsel, acknowledged yesterday in the Supreme Court the authorship of a letter written to Albert King, her negro chauffeur, in which she addressed him as "My Dearest Good Boy" and subscribed herself "B. D.," said to be the initials for "Baby Doll." But, it was contended, the note was nothing more than the foolish writing of Mrs. Mott, who is sixty-four years old, to a servant who had been loyal to the family.

Her counsel argued that it could not possibly form a basis for the allegation of Mrs. Julia King, the chauffeur's negro wife, that Mrs. Mott alienated King's affections, for which she is suing for \$50,000 damages.

Mrs. Mott is the wife of George E. Mott, a lawyer, who appeared yesterday before Justice Wagner and a jury as one of his wife's counsel. King is twenty-nine years old, a native of South Carolina and black. He was a witness for

Mrs. Mott.

Grant C. Fox, attorney for Mrs. Mott, first introduced the subject of his client's letter in court on which Mrs. King bases her charges. The note to King read:

"My heart is with you every minute of the time. I must tell you that I am sad and very lonely."

The sentiment of this note indicated nothing more "than proper regard for a trusted servant," said Mr. Fox. As to the "Baby Doll," he said, Mrs. Mott frequently was called that by her servants.

The testimony of Mrs. King indicated that she and her husband did not live happily together.

After the plaintiff's case had been presented, motion was made to Justice Wagner for a dismissal of the complaint. The court reserved decision.

**French Damsel Loved  
Her Colored Sailor Boy**  
*The Parisienne*  
**French Damsel Who Wanted to  
Marry Colored Mate Discover-  
ed in New York.**

New York, April 3.—A lesson in true love has been brought to light here by the arrival of the transport Turrialba, from France. On board, and in the custody of the officers was Mlle. Alexandria Boyer, of Marseilles, bride-to-be of Michael Black, a first class boatswain's mate, and colored.

Mlle. Boyer travelled incognito for the first two days until, according to soldiers on board, she became seasick and so pale that her heavy coating of burnt cork failed longer to deceive the ship's officers. Much to the surprise of the officers it was discovered that the "stevedore" was an aristocratic French woman who had fallen in love with Black, and who was unable to marry in France because of the "red tape" necessary to go through before the ship sailed.

The woman has been turned over to the immigration authorities but both the woman and man maintain as soon as the trouble is straightened out they will get married.

**NORWICH BULLETIN  
MOTORCYCLES APRIL 19, 1919**

**GIRLS WITH COLORED MEN**

The police took in on Friday night a mixed party of motorcycle riders, consisting of three young colored men and two white girls from Central Falls, R. I., who said they had made the trip here in order to attend a dance to be given in the city tonight (Saturday).

There were three motorcycles in the party with a colored man and a white girl paired up on two of them and the third machine ridden by a single colored man. The girls are 15 and 18 years old, the man from 19 to 23.

They claimed that they had had machine trouble on the way which made them so late in getting here. The attention of the police was called to them when they were coming into the city through the West Side as one machine had no light. The whole party was brought to the police station where the girls were put in the woman's room and the motorcycles were held as security for the men to report at police headquarters this (Saturday) morning.

# THE SOCIAL EQUALITY BUG BEAR SEEMS TO STRIKE

*The Negro Star 9-5-*

Into the Hearts of Many White Persons Who Are Unable to Distinguish the Difference Between Civil Rights or What is Called Social Equality to Come Down to it;

THERE IS NO SUCH THING AS SOCIAL EQUALITY

Still Many Well Meaning People in Other Directions Hide Behind the Words "Social Equality" in Order to Stab All Colored People in the Back and Make Them Feel at All Times; That They Belong to an Inferior Race:

No colored person in Chicago, has ever attempted to break into the homes of wealthy white persons and join or mix up in their brilliant social affairs or functions without being invited to do so. So the whites should never permit themselves to become alarmed and terror-stricken at the thought that they will lose their social prestige or standing in case they should happen to reside near decent and highly respected colored people.

Since the recent riots in this city as on other occasions when the Colored people are unjustly and very harshly dealt with and treated as though they were or are less than so many wild animals or baboons, many white persons have rushed into print and some Colored people, too, who aspire to be leaders or the sole spokesman for the Colored race and these so-called white friends, who are touted up by their Colored lackies contend that they earnestly desire to see the Colored people advance in certain directions, or just as long as they absolutely refrain in the slightest degree of attempting to place themselves on

and hide behind the meaningless rights and their old night-words "social equality" for the mere of social equality. The colored people were among the first settlers in Chicago, and for over 75 years not one sane colored man or woman in this city has attempted in the slightest degree to break or burst into the homes of the wealthy or into the homes of the poorer class of whites and join or mix up in their brilliant social affairs, unless they have been invited to do so, even though they may have for many years resided next door to the whites.

In speaking of social equality John Stuart Mill, who was one of the greatest and the most profound logicians that the world has produced, states that "social (L. socials, from soivs, a companion, akin to sequest to follow) colored family is able to rob of pertaining to society, relating them of their social standing to men living in society, or to and overshadow them in every the public as an aggregate body; as social interests or concerns, social pleasures, social benefits, social happiness, social duties, social phenomena, or in other words ten or ten thousand men must be equal in everything pertaining to life, happiness and equality, that ten men or ten thousand must all possess the same amount of wealth, must be either presidents of banks or railroads, that they must all occupy the same positions in life and the same rank in the army, the same title, either as noblemen or kings, rulers or potentates; in short, that they must possess the same quantity of everything, including education, culture or refinement, which is utterly impossible, before they have the moral right to prattle about social equality.

It is a well known fact that in the southern end of this country that many white gentlemen spend all of their time in harping on social equality and do you want your beautiful daughter to marry a big black "Nigger?" and then those same white gentlemen will, when evening shades prevail, tear away from their own fair dolls and spend their nights wrapped up in the arms of their real black and homely colored mistress. Such rank hypocrisy is more than sufficient to cause the holy angels in heaven to weep and the boss devil to crack his fat sides with laughter.

It is understood of course that there is no such thing as social equality in barrooms, cafes, hotels, theaters, street cars, Pullman cars, public parks, bathing beaches or in any place of amusement where each person must pay a fee to enter so it seems to us that it is high time for so-called white citizens in this country who have for ages been inter-marrying with Chinamen and with all other dark races of the old world to wake up and learn to distinguish the difference between civil and political

The main cause of this criticism is found in a letter to your forum of the sixth instance sign by Allen P. Sadtler. Your correspondent unwittingly "gives the game away" when he says that "the good French girls love Negroes." This fact of French women's love for American Negroes is the taproot of the unfavorable comments made by white Americans against French women. French women were urged not to mingle with colored American soldiers. They were told many awe-inspiring tales about Negro soldiers as a whole. But their social experience with these men of color absolutely failed to verify the many stories which had been pouring into their ears. A brief social contact with the American Negro soon caused all fear to vanish like a stain of vapor on a mirror. But had the women of my country fallen victim to this subtle and extensive propaganda, launched in France by white Americans against colored Americans, had they allowed their souls to be filled with what is known in America as "nigger hatred," had they drawn the "color line" and refused to open their doors, their arms and their hearts to the Americans of ebony hue they would have probably been exalted to the sky as being among the best and most worthy girls on earth.

But no! French women do not measure men according to the color of their skin. A white skin is not an essential attribute of French society or French citizenship. French women are criticized because of their love for colored soldiers. But why should they hate Negroes as such? Or why should they even ignore them for no other reason than their color? The Negroes very polite, sincere manner, their exemplary conduct among the French civilians and their reckless, brave and courageous conduct on the firing line won the hearts not only of the French women, but also of the French people as a whole. These brown skinned sons of America were conceded to be the most lovable of all foreign soldiers on French soil. If French girls are to be regarded as unworthy because of their affections for these men of color, then French people as a whole must for the same reason be deemed unworthy.

The French people do not discriminate against their own colonials on account of their color. They honor and respect them. It was the mighty Senegalese who saved the day for their beloved France in the first battle of the Marne. And France is not ashamed to acknowledge her indebtedness to these conquering sons of Africa. The French girls would regard as unreasonable any criticism against them because of the social welcome they extend to their colonials. Likewise, they cannot see the reason or sense of any unfavorable comment because of their widely known hearty attachment to American Negroes.

As compared with this "fault" of having deep affection for colored

—The Broadax.  
FRENCH WOMEN HAVE NO HATRED BASED ON COLOR  
9-27-19  
Says White Skin Not an Essential Attribute of French Society

The *Savannah* *Whisper*  
Baltimore, Md., Sept. 24th.—There appeared in a recent issue of the Baltimore Sun the following article written by Jean Boileau, a Frenchman, in which he vigorously defends his countrywomen for their "deep affection for colored American."

"Sir—I should prefer to remain silent on the question of the comparative merits of the American and the French girls. But since so much is being said in your forum favorable and unfavorable of the girls of France, I beg to state what I and thousands of other Frenchmen believe to be the main cause of all this hostile criticism of the women of my native land.

Americans' all other faults of French women sink into insignificance. If the American people as a whole knew the fruitless efforts of these very ones who are finding fault with French girls, to prejudice their minds against Negroes they could then see, as I do, the reason for all this talk against French girls. French girls have no hatred or prejudice in their hearts based on the color of the skin of other people. Is this a just cause for condemnation? French people do not think so, and cannot be made to think so.

Many French girls will testify that they received more courtesy and better treatment from the American Negroes than from the whites. No Negro ever referred to French women as a "jane" or with any other slurring epithet. By the way, I noticed that even your correspondent uses the term "frog" in reference to the French girl.

If the failure on the part of French women to hate and discriminate against American Negroes merely because of race or color be regarded as a fault, then French women are proud of such a fault."

# WHITE WOMAN LIVING WITH NEGRO AS HUSBAND: ARRESTED

## Why French Girls Adore Our Men

One of the most gruesome cases that has ever come to the attention of the police department was revealed last night when officers took into custody Margaret Fisher, alias Smith, her 7-year-old son, Lester, and a negro named Richard Smith, with whom the woman and her son are said to have been living.

Smith and the woman were arrested at 120 1/2 Canal st., by Patrolmen W. N. Smith and W. F. Kraus, shortly before midnight. The young son of "Mrs." Smith was left in care of Mrs. Amy Smith, mother of the negro under arrest.

It was under the most pitiful surroundings that the police burst in upon the couple last night. The shack—a four-room affair—in which the couple was living, was located in back of a row of houses on Canal st.

The couple claim to have been married four months ago in Harrisburg, Pa. Smith told the officers that he came here from Detroit, Mich., but the woman told a different story.

The woman declared that her great grandfather on her mother's side of the family was of negro blood.

"When I first saw Smith, something of the primeval instinct seemed to be aroused in me," said the woman, "and I could not help clinging to him. Everything in the so-called Caucasian races seemed to be contrary to my instinctive tendencies and I could not help following this man around."

"My first husband divorced me in Harrisburg and I had the problem of supporting not only myself but this boy. Then Smith showed up and offered to help me out of my great trouble and I went thru the proceedings of a common-law marriage with him."

By the dim light of two tallow candles police examined the house in which the couple were living. The house was built four months ago out of a barn, police said, and most crudely fashioned to meet the desires of the inmates. While police waited for the couple to dress so they could be taken to the station in the patrol, 11 negroes were seen to mount the stairs to the rooms above, indicating that the place has been operated as a popular resort.

Frenchman Praises Native Women for Ignoring Color Line

(By Continental Press)

New York, Sept. 26.—The propaganda the American white soldiers started in France against our soldiers, seeking to injure them with the French people, has received a severe blow from native Frenchmen. Monsieur Jean Boileau was first to come to the rescue in defense of our soldiers and the women of France. American white soldiers have been making hostile criticism of French girls in the press, and whenever else they could get opportunity. These girls have been maligned, disparaged and efforts made to place them in universal disrepute because of their friendship and respect for our soldiers.

Reveals America's Scheme

In commenting on the attitude of the American whites, Monsieur Jean Boileau writes in the New York Evening Sun:

"The main cause of this criticism," he says, "is found in a letter to your Forum of the 6th instant, signed by Allen P. Sadtler. Your correspondent wittingly 'gives the game away' when he says that 'the good French girl loves a Negro.' This fact of French girls' love for American Negroes is the taproot of the unfavorable comments made by white Americans against French women. French women were urged not to mingle with Colored American soldiers. They were told many awe-inspiring tales about Negro soldiers as a whole. But their social experience with these men of color failed to verify the many stories which had been pouring into their ears. A brief social contact with the American Negro soon caused all fear to vanish like a stain of vapor upon a mirror."

Propaganda Is Launched

"But had the women of my country fallen victims to this subtle and extensive propaganda launched in France by white Americans against Colored Americans; had they allowed their souls to be filled with what is known in America as 'Nigger hatred,' had they drawn the 'color line' and refused to open their doors, their arms and their hearts to the Americans of ebony hue, they would probably have been exalted to the sky as being among the best and most worthy girls

on earth.

Color Not Essential

"But no. French women do not measure men according to the color of their skin. A white skin is not an essential attribute of French society or French citizenship. French women are criticized because of their love for Colored soldiers. But why should they hate Negroes as such? Or why should they even ignore them for no other reason than their color? The Negroes' very polite, sincere manner, their exemplary conduct among the French civilians and their reckless, brave and courageous conduct on the firing line won the hearts not only of the French women, but also of the French people as a whole. These brown skin sons of America were conceded to be the most lovable of all foreign soldiers on French soil. If French girls are to be regarded as unworthy because of their affection for these men of color, then the French people as a whole must for the same reason be deemed unworthy."

Respect for Colonials

"The French people do not discriminate against their own colonials on account of their color. They honor and respect them. It was the mighty Senegalese who saved the day for their beloved France in the first battle of the Marne. And France is not ashamed to acknowledge her indebtedness to these conquering sons of Africa. The French girls would regard as unreasonable any criticism against them because of the social welcome they extend to their colonials. Likewise they cannot see the reason or sense of any unfavorable comments because of their widely known hearty attachment to American Negroes."

Efforts to Prejudice

"As compared with this 'fault' of having deep affection for Colored Americans, all other faults of French women sink into insignificance. If the American people as a whole knew the fruitless efforts of these very ones who are finding fault with French girls, to prejudice their minds against American Negroes they could then see as I do, the real reason for all this talk against French girls. French girls have no hatred or prejudice in their hearts based on the color of the skin of other people. Is this a just cause for condemnation? French people do not think so, and cannot be made to think so."

More Courteous Than Whites

"Many French girls will testify that they received more courtesy and better treatment from the American Negroes than from the whites. No Negro ever referred to a French woman as a 'jane' or with any other slurring epithet. By the way, I notice that even your correspondent uses the term 'frog' in reference to the French girl."

"If the failure on the part of the French women to hate and discriminate against American Negroes merely because of race or color be regarded as a fault, then French women are proud of such a fault."

Justice Favors Man Who

Eloped With White Girl

11-15-19  
From Columbia,

Alabama

*Thos. H. Knight*  
*Defender*

Albert Knight was the happiest man in Cook county last Friday when he said good-bye to the guards at the jail to take the train for a two years' lodging in the federal penitentiary at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan. Ever since last May he had been in suspense, while the Department of Justice in Chicago, in Washington, and in Columbia, Ala., was considering his case, whether to have it tried in Chicago, or whether he should be sent back to face trial in Alabama. Fortune finally favored him and when he was indicted in this city he entered a plea of guilty before Judge Carpenter for violating the Mann act and the next day was on his way to Leavenworth. Knight was accused of eloping with Miss Essie Shealy, an 18-year-old white girl.

Saved From Alabama

For his narrow escape from the vengeance of Alabama, for it had been feared that if he were returned to Columbia his life would be in danger, Knight was grateful to Chicago people. Knight and Miss Shealy were arrested last May at the La Salle street station as they arrived in Chicago. Telegrams had notified the police here and the patrol wagon was there at the depot. Then other telegrams told of preparations of Alabama officials getting ready to leave for Chicago to take Knight back to Alabama.

Plot Is Bared

The patrol wagon had hardly left the station, however, before a man who overheard the plans rushed to the office of Attorney F. L. Barnett and employed him to save Knight from the clutches of the Alabama officers. Quick work on the part of Attorney Barnett stopped Knight's removal from this city and Commissioner Mason gave the prisoner a ten days' continuance. This permitted Chicagoans time to think and act.

Ministers Take Hand

Great interest was taken in the case by the ministers of this city. They were willing for the law to take its course, but some declared that if Knight returned south he would be lynched for inducing the white girl to elope with him. The Ministers' Alliance appointed Rev. Boston J. Prince, pastor of the Original Providence Baptist church, to take charge of an expense fund which finally amounted to \$75 to secure a trial for Knight here. The matter was taken up with the Department of Justice in Washington through former Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, who made a strong plea for equal and exact justice in the case. The result was the permission to have the case tried here.

Girl Becomes Mother

Social workers took care of Miss Shealy and her burden was made easier to bear by the sympathetic interest of good women just before Knight was tried. Her baby was born and last Saturday the Home Finding society took up the matter of acting for the best interest of the white mother and her brown skin baby boy.

Amalgamation - 1919

# THE CONFESSIONS OF AN EX-WHITE ACTRESS

Hoping I am still in the good graces of all, and with best wishes for your success, I am

Sincerely yours,

The Ex-White Actress.



The Ex-White Actress

**I**N the July issue of the Half-Century the actress told us why she spent the greater portion of her life as white rather than with the people of her own race. She told of the hardships and disappointments that are the lot of Colored actresses and their sufferings even at the hands of their own people. So interested were most of our readers in her story that she has agreed to a little more about herself.

Half-Century Magazine  
Pasadena, California,  
8/19/19 July 10th, 1919.

The Half-Century Magazine,  
5202 Wabash Avenue,  
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Editor: I feel much elated that you and your readers enjoyed the manuscript I submitted to you for the July issue of the magazine. My mother was overjoyed at the appreciation and response my few remarks evoked. A pang darts through my heart as I attempt to dig up a chapter in my past life and as I rehearse it, the wail of the poet tingles in my ears:

"O, Death in Life, the days that are no more."

Oh, if I could recall the days which have gone by and live the life the way I feel now that it should be lived! In a measure fickleness has been too much a part of me, for had womanhood sat more seriously on my brow, say fifteen years ago, today I would not be playing hide-and-go-seek with heaven in order that I might put a few impressions on paper. Anyone can dream of what ought to have been done but if I am successful in cheating the Grim Reaper I will attempt to get down among my own, cast my lot with the coming people of the stage and the world and do my bit in elevating the Colored stage.

It was pointed out in the previous article that pit-in the heart of the South admitted it was queer that falls of a deep order are abroad for the Colored those who have attempted to write, "write like ice-actress: this time I will mention an incident drawn bergs" even though they possess the imaginations at random from many similar ones in my life. of so many DeQuincys."

I was sitting on the veranda of my Newport home "Have you spent any time in the South and seen about ten years ago in deep conversation with a the Colored people at the end of a hard day's labor?" playwright who had just returned from northernI interrupted again. Mexico where he had spent eighteen months studying "No, I haven't," he said. the life of the Peon Indians in particular and wit- "Of all the sweet music which comes welling- nessing excavations which were being made in Chi- straight from the heart, I never heard the like be- huahua to reveal the early civilization of those peo- fore in my life. I remember distinctly the evening ple. Why, the man's soul burned with enthusiasm that we spent not long ago at the foot of Lookout as he waded into every angle of their life, like a child Mountain when the sun was about to drop over the into a creek, with unbounded joy, his face lit up with western horizon. A lanky fellow in his twenties, a sweetness magnificent in its charm. He carried lay with his feet stuck up the trunk of a tree playing me up and down the valleys and mountains with a banjo which poured out his soul. If ever in my sweep of description worthy of a poet. When he ar- life I felt as if I was living in an earthy paradise, it rived at the Rio Grande he lost his fervor. I asked was those few minutes that that man made his banjo him why he did not stop in the south to study the talk with tunes sweet enough for Elysium." I hesi- Negro at first hand. tated and the dramatist picked up the thread of con-

"Oh, it's a waste of time," he said with a tinge of impatience in his voice.

"I would imagine that their life is studded with as which bears the stamp of the real stuff, but it cannot be developed," said my company. We ended our conversation when he was summoned to his cottage where some magazine owners had gathered to make him offers for his impressions in Mexico.

"Not for a minute," he said, shaking his head in deep earnestness.

"You mean to say that ten million people possess no virtues worthy to be studied at first hand?"

"Exactly so, when the Negro is to be studied."

"But you spent more than a year and a half studying the life of less than a million semi-civilized Indian Peons?"

"Yes, but the white people know that they are a people who can never cut much of a figure in the affairs of the world."

"You mean the white people never give much a- tention to races who are likely to challenge the supremacy of the white race?" I interrupted.

"You know," he continued, "when too much interest is directed towards a race or races which threaten rather than deteriorate when in contact with our race, they begin to feel themselves and of course that makes our race apprehensive."

"Is this only a whim of the dramatists?" I asked. "It is ground in us, haven't you ever had it brought to your attention?" he asked with surprise.

"Not in so many words," I maneuvered.

"There is no angle of professional or business life in which this is not a common understanding. The Negroes had more favorable attention paid to them in Uncle Tom's Cabin days than they will ever have again. They were chattels in those days and our course demanded the sympathy of mankind but now they have their freedom and must work out their own destiny. To be candid, it's queer about the people, they are only fifty years out of bondage and on my word, they are thriving in their contact with the white race. As a matter of history their population has trebled since Civil War days; their wealth increased a hundred fold and their illiteracy has decreased a thousand per cent."

"What do you think of their possibilities in the theatrical world?" I interrupted.

"Not much. You see it's like this. The writers must ante-date the actor. They have no dramatists, not even mediocre ones."

"Are you certain about that?"

"My fellow writers had a warm argument recently about this matter. And one writer who was raised theatrical artists of whom any one would be proud."

## TAKES HAND IN NEGRO DISPUTE

TRENTON-N J TIMES  
AUGUST 26, 1919

Father Guzzardi Disagrees With

Kinney's Views on Ming-  
ling of Races

To the Editor of Times:

Sir—On going over the pages of your last Saturday's issue, my attention was attracted by the somewhat acute controversy waged among the inhabitants of North Trenton concerning the colored race.

As a newly-appointed pastor of the Church of the Holy Family, situated in the very heart of the disputed section, it seemed to us to be our duty to say a word or two on this burning subject.

The gentleman who signs himself as T. Edward Kinney is right in a broad general view of the question put, in my opinion and according to the conviction of many authoritative and learned men, who have had a long experience of the mixing of the two races in the South, he is totally wrong.

Truly, "all men are created equal before God, they are endowed with certain inalienable rights among them, life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Sacred words are these uttered by those exalted patriarchs, who embodied the American Constitution, a divine device to cement in one national body the various races of the whole world. However, according to the dialectical precept "distingue frequenter," our friend Mr. Kinney should have easily understood that it is quite different to concede the right "of liberty, life and the pursuit of happiness" from the assumed permission to let peoples of different races to agglomerate in a certain section, populate it, become neighbors and friends, eat, drink, perhaps marry and, in one word, share, through social intercourse, the joys and sadness of life, though created by the same Almighty God!

The late Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, in answering to some of his too broad-minded northern colleagues, used to say: "You men of the North may think that we of the South are eating a negro at breakfast and another one at dinner and one more at supper and try to put equality where God Almighty has put the difference. A man must be too transcendental and idealistic when he cannot notice the deep natural difference of the two races and endeavors in his democratic Utopia to muddle them together for the purpose of a supposed happiness of them both. No colored man has ever been at ease

(2222)

In his heart by living even in the bed of domestic intimacy with the white folks or white trash, as they nickname us. Never did he feel better at home than when rabbled together with his own darkies and sing happy songs of the old plantation and hymns of the hymnal book, laughing and shouting at the same time. Naturally he has a kind of aversion against his better gifted fellow-biped, who can look at himself on the mirror and find argument for delight and praise to his divine Maker for showing in His unfathomable counsel better preference towards him."

One ought to live down South among what is left of the debris of the old plantations to comprehend thoroughly this burning negro problem in order to come to the conclusion that there is no other way for the happiness of the two races than a moderate, intelligent, charitable christian and even democratic separation, as the Jim Crow law has done in the South, where very seldom a race conflagration takes place.

We, of course, as newcomers in this community, are not fully aware of the fine feeling existing in Trenton among the different races, of which Mr. Kinney assures us, but we can surely affirm that the race problem has been accentuated on account of the war and, until mankind has reached a divine perfection, the best thing to do for the happiness of all the races of America would be to follow the Roman proverb "Divide et Impera" and the birds of one feather flock together.

Sincerely Yours,

REV. L. GUZZARDI,  
606 Brunswick Ave.

## FINDS ADMIRER TO BE COLORED MAN

AKRON O JOURNAL  
AUGUST 29, 1919.

### Akron Girl Looking for Husband Has Rude Awakening in East

Miss Amelia Gavbrkel, 19, who gave her home as Akron, had a rude awakening when she landed in Rochester, N. Y. on Wednesday where she thought she was to become the wife of a loving husband. Instead of becoming a bride she became a prisoner in the Rochester jail on a charge of vagrancy and is now being held there, according to word from that city.

As the result of the arrest of the Akron girl the methods employed by matrimonial agencies to bring about marriage by long distances are being questioned. Miss Gavbrkel was arrested when she was found wandering about the streets of Rochester.

The girl told the police that she was sent to Rochester by a matrimonial agency to find the sender of some endearing love letters and that when she alighted there she was horrified to find that her long distance admirer was a negro. The man was also arrested on a vagrancy charge.

## Rejected Woman Bares Love Story

*The Chicago Daily Tribune*  
Declares Her White Husband  
Deceived Her by a  
Clever Ruse

Omaha, Neb., Aug. 22.—The story of a woman who had been deceived, plotted against and shown the door when the man tired, was revealed when Mrs. Ardall Hall-Brisben, divorced wife of James D. Brisben (white), filed a damage suit in Judge Troup's court against her ex-husband. Mrs. Hall, who has discarded the name Brisben, declares that her reputation has been injured to the extent of \$5,000. Brisben obtained an annulment of his marriage before Judge Troup on the ground that it took place in Nebraska, contrary to the state laws prohibiting intermarriage between the races. The license was secured in Council Bluffs, Iowa.

### Brisben Victorious

Immediately after Brisben had been awarded an annulment by the court Mrs. Hall, whose complexion is brown, told her story to a Defender reporter. It was dotted throughout with pathetic utterances. She declared that Brisben had deceived her by forcing her to live with him six years before he procured a marriage license. She acted as housekeeper during this period and was powerless to ward off his friendly attentions, she asserted.

### Woman Tells Story

"I have suffered a loss of health during the six years I associated with Brisben, was deprived of wages I could have earned as his housekeeper, and have been humiliated to such an extent that I no longer enjoy the confidence and respect of my friends," said Mrs. Hall. "His long promises to marry me ended when in March he secured a license and we were married by a minister. I later learned that the ceremony was unlawful and immediately left him," she continued. The romance of Mrs. Hall and Brisben began in February, 1913, when at a social gathering the two were introduced.

## MAN PLEADS GUILTY BUT GIRL DECLINES

MANFIELD O NEWS  
AUGUST 30, 1919

### 'I'm Not Guilty of the Charge Says Woman in Ashland Road Escape.

Denying that the man she was to meet was Dave Williams, colored, the woman held by the police since Wednesday night entered a plea of not guilty, to charges of disorderly

conduct, in the police court Friday afternoon.

Police introduced evidence which tended to disprove the statements of the defendant. They said William had admitted to them he was waiting for the woman when scared away by the police who answered a call from J. L. Banks who said a man had attempted to hold him up.

Williams pleaded guilty at once to a similar charge but the woman asserted positively the man she was to meet was not the negro. Mayor Brunner, after hearing testimony which covered almost an hour, fined each \$50 and costs.

Capt. J. G. Alvord left this morning for Niagara Falls where he will take in custody J. D. Clark, recently chauffeur for T. R. Barnes of this city, whom Mr. Barnes charges with the theft of an automobile. Clark was apprehended yesterday when he sought to cross the Canadian border.

## NEGRESS CAUSES DIVORCE

### Woman in Suit Cites Picture Sent by Husband in Service.

While Harvey Hardison was in the army and stationed at Newport News, Va., he sent his wife, Mrs. Georgia R. Hardison a photograph taken with a young negro girl, inscribing on its back "me and my girl," complains Mrs. Hardison in a suit for divorce instituted in the circuit court yesterday. The Hardisons were married in San Francisco in September, 1918.

Other divorce suits filed yesterday were: Christine Lewis against George Lewis; Marie Davis against Robert P. Davis; Walter H. Simpson against Agnes K. Simpson; Stanley R. Fells against Sylvia Fells; J. D. McCauley against Elizabeth McCauley; Sarah McKaney against H. C. McKaney, and Della G. Woods against John E. Woods.

## ANXIOUS TO WED SOLDIER SWEARS FALSELY; JAILED SERIOUS CHARGE

NOGALES ARIZ HERALD  
SEPTEMBER 11, 1919

### Negro Trooper 25th Infantry Gives Fictitious Name to Obtain Marriage License to Wed Mexican Woman

Charged with having sworn falsely in order to obtain a license to marry, Charles Carter, a soldier of the 25th Infantry is confined in the guard house at Camp Stephen D. Littles, awaiting an investigation of the charge by the military and civil authorities.

It is alleged by the authorities that Carter appeared at the county clerk's office several days ago and endeavored to obtain a license to marry Lola Mendez, a Mexican girl.

As it is a violation of the law for a negro to marry a Caucasian in Arizona, County Clerk Lee refused to grant the license.

It is alleged that on Tuesday, Carter sent a friend to the county clerk's office stating that he was ill in the hospital and requested a marriage license. In the note sent to the county clerk, the names given as the contracting parties in the license were Frank Williams and Ella Williams.

The license was granted and Chaplain Major George W. Prioleau of the 25th Infantry performed the marriage ceremony, supposedly marrying Frank Williams and Ella Williams.

From statements made by the military and civil officers, it is their intention to probe the marriage and the circumstances surrounding the affair thoroughly as it is said a number of attempts have been made of late by negroes to marry Caucasian.

## SAUCE IS SAUCE

White Woman Wants Inter-  
marriage  
For seasons we have contended that sauce for the goose is fit sauce for the gander, and waited in patience for an authority to back us up. And, all things come to him who waits, here is both witness and authority.

Upon the hypocritical yelling of the licentious battalion which wants all women to themselves—some for breeding and some for social purposes—"White Female," writing to the Baltimore Evening Sun, lays all bare. Says she:

A "White Female" Seems to Argue That Because There Are Mulattoes It Is All Right for White Women to Associate With Black Men.

To the Editor of the Evening Sun: Sir—In my letter, which appeared in your forum of Aug. 6, I pointed out the glaring inconsistency of white men's alarm at the intimacy between white women and Colored men, by reason of the fact that white men themselves have for generations been very intimate with Negro women, as is evidenced by the fact that nearly one-third of the Negroes in the United States are mulattoes. To my statement that "the number of mulattoes is yearly increasing," your headline writer replied:

"But as a matter of fact are mulat-

toes increasing in this country?"

The census of 1910 will answer your query. The actual numbers are as follows:

In 1850, 405,751 mulattoes; in 1860, 588,352 mulattoes; in 1870, 585,601 mulattoes; in 1890, 1,132,000 mulattoes; in 1910, 2,050,686 mulattoes.

These figures have from time to time been officially acknowledged as understatement. The statistics indicate an increase both in actual numbers and in percentage of mulattoes in this country. And white men are responsible.

But the essential point is not the question of increase or decrease of the number of mulattoes. The essential fact is that white men have for generations sought social relations with Colored women, and that at the present day they do maintain intimacy with them. Yet, in face of this stern fact, our men seem to lose their heads whenever they see or hear of white women associating with Colored men. Are white men and Colored women the only ones entitled to social freedom? The figures I have quoted prove conclusively that, while our men preach social separation of the races, they in great numbers and when opportunity permits practice the opposite. The same fact applies to Englishmen in their relations to the native Negro women of Africa.

I, therefore, repeat what I said in my last letter: White men who live in glass houses should not throw stones at white women. WHITE FEMALE.

Baltimore, Aug. 30.  
No comment thereupon is needed from our alarmed pen. "White Female" writes with that gift of insight which makes woman deadly in intellectual combat. When white women get aroused to the shame imposed upon their sex in the conduct of white men towards darker women, then it will be "goodnight" to the barnyard, for the chickens are gone home to roost.

KANSAS CITY MO POST  
SEPTEMBER 22, 1919

## FIND WHITE WOMEN IN NEGRO RESORT

### 27 Frequenters Arrested When Police Raid North Side Cabaret.

"Stepping the fantastic" with Negro escorts has become quite the thing in one North side cabaret among a certain class of white women, according to testimony of members of a police raiding squad who descended on the "joy parlor" of F. Kingsberry, Negro, 412 East Third street, early Sunday morning.

Judge John Kennedy was informed by the officers that among the 27 frequenters of the resort who were arrested were three white women who at the time of the raid were enjoying themselves on the dance floor with Negroes as partners. The three women forfeited their bonds and did not appear in court.

The proprietor was fined \$100 on a charge of selling liquor, and seven men said to have been gambling, drew fines of \$5 each. The others were discharged.

# SOCIAL EQUALITY

ONE HEARS MUCH IN THE PRESS nowadays about social equality as applied to us. In every plan suggested for the adjustment of racial differences it seems to be the dominating idea with our critics. For years it has been the bugbear of the South. Recently the North has raised the same hue and cry and the space writers of many great Northern dailies are wont to descant on it as one of the terrible possibilities of the mingling of blacks and whites in any community.

AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED the whole matter is one colossal joke. We have no desire to mingle with the white people on terms of social equality as such a thing is understood in America. We do not want to enter the drawing-rooms and pink tea circles of the white man and we certainly do not want him to enter ours. We do not want to marry his daughter and we do not want him to marry ours. Whatever social advancements have been made in the past have been made by the whites and the strongest proof of this can be found in the wholesale mongrelization of our race. While throwing about their own women the strongest barriers they have not hesitated to prey upon ours. As a matter of preserving racial identity the hue and cry against social equality should be raised by us.

TRUTHFULLY SPEAKING there is no such thing as equality, social or otherwise. Nature herself abhors equality. Every landscape is an argument against it. We have the valley, the plain, the mountain and the towering Alps, all standing out in bold refutation of the theory of equality. Harking back to the scriptures we have the parable of the talents, exemplifying the doctrine of inequality among men.

SO, TOO, IN THE INTERCOURSE OF INDIVIDUALS we find no common level. Society in its attempt at harmonious groupings has been compelled to rely upon standards that were not only false but unstable. In this country wealth is made the basis of social preferment, and as there are many degrees of wealth it naturally follows that we have many degrees of society, each grade feeling itself a little bit superior to the one below it. At any time, the loss of position, or a business failure, may cause a change of one's social position. The denizen of the Lake Shore Drive or of Fifth Avenue may feel himself far above his neighbor of some narrow side street, but a bank failure or a serious decline in stocks may drop him to the same social stratum as his poorer neighbor or to a grade even below him.

WILLIAM WALDORF ASTOR, the noted expatriate, rich beyond the dreams of avarice, surrounded by a score or more of business associates as rich as himself, left the land of his fathers to seek in the old world a social atmosphere above that of his own country. There even with his great wealth he found it difficult to break through the iron wall of heredity with which English society was hedged about. His search for social equality cost him twenty-five million dollars and made him the butt of ridicule on both sides of the Atlantic.

THERE IS NO NATURAL EQUALITY among men nor can there be any social grouping upon a sound basis of equality. In America we have a white population of approximately eighty-eight million, embracing many different racial groups, differing in religions, customs and languages, who could not be brought together on any common social ground. Some of these

groups are so far removed from each other that a century of contact could not bring them together on any social equation.

FOR THE WHITE MAN'S SOCIAL EQUALITY with its fleeting standards we do not care the snap of a finger. What we ask for ourselves and our children is not the equality of the drawing-room and the pink tea, but equality of opportunity and privilege—privilege to ride upon the public conveyances, to eat in the public inns, to attend places of public amusement and to enjoy all the political and civil rights of any other citizen.

OUR CRITICS among the white people must not attempt to cloud the real issue with their bogie man of social equality; and they must not confound social equality with equality of privilege. Our people at least will not be deceived with this confusion of terms. As servants in attendance upon white people our presence is not objectionable in public conveyances nor in any place of public amusement. It is only when our status is changed to one where we enjoy equal privileges that friction arises. There are few of us who do not recall some unpleasant experience in point. The Colored maid, the Colored valet, only become persona non grata when the habiliments of their craft are doffed and they are garbed as any other citizen.

ALL THAT WE ASK of our fellow white citizens is that they live up to the Constitution and the laws of this land. There will never be any question about us doing the same. It goes without saying that as long as it is expected of us that we shall support the Constitution with our money and our lives, it is but fair for us to demand that we shall receive the benefits of every constitutional provision.

NO TWO RACES can live side by side with one law for one race and a different law for the other. Under such an arrangement conflict is inevitable. It is this outstanding difference in the application of the law that is causing much of the unrest among our people today, and the frantic clamor of our people for a new deal cannot be honestly met with a fatuous argument that we are seeking social equality.

*The East Texas Star*  
George Wesley Howard, white, apparently 55 years of age, of Fort Worth, Texas, appeared at the office of Esquire W. M. Sellers last Thursday afternoon and swore out warrants against Sallie Watkins, Mattie Lee and Fannie Mae Henderson, three small colored girls living at 322 South Central Avenue, charging them with robbing him of the sum of \$439.00, and thereby hangs an interesting story exposing the average Texas white man's conception of "social equality."

When interviewed by a representative of The News, Howard talked freely of the incidents leading up to the time he lost his "wad of greenbacks." He is of that type that one would least expect to speak to the most highly respected Negro, say nothing of violating all the laws of morality with a little sixteen year-old colored girl as the subject of his amorous desires.

This is the story that "Gentleman" Howard tells—the "gentleman" of Texas, the state where Negroes are hated to the extent that they are

and wasn't there long until that one (pointing to Fannie Mae Henderson) crawled out from under the bed. A little later that one (referring to the third of the trio, Sallie Watkins) came in and we started to playing. The girls got so rough that I asked them to stop until I put on my clothes. I finally got on my clothes gave the little 'gal' I was in bed with, a dollar, and offered to pay her for a curtain I had torn down. It was then I discovered that my 'wad of greenbacks' amounting to \$437.00 was gone.

"I stepped out of the house and met a white man, who I do not know, and told him to call the police for me. He cursed me and told me I had no business in the houses.

## Police Notified

Howard, shortly after his escapade with the little colored girls, notified the police department and Patrolmen Joseph Reynolds and John Bearden, who were on that beat, were detailed on the case. When Officer Reynolds arrested the Henderson girl, she told practically the same story that the white man told of the affair and said that she had given the money to Henry Saunders, colored, a "friend" of hers.

The Henderson girl and Mattie Lee were placed in the city jail and on Thursday evening Saunders approached the officers at the corner of Vine and Central and turned over to them two one-hundred hollar bills, stating that the girl had given them to him to keep for her. Saunders and Paris McCrary, another colored man, were arrested as accomplices to the robbery as was Sallie Watkins.

## Preliminary Trial

The preliminary trial of the five men and girls was held before Esq. Adam Meek at the office of Esq. Wm. Sellers last Saturday morning. Attorney W. F. Yardley defended the case and Attorney General R. A. Myratt investigated the case for the prosecution with the result that all five were bound to criminal court under \$3000 bond each. Howard used no hesitancy in relating the story of his escapade to the court and crowd of spectators and talked as freely as if he was telling of a motor ride through the section.

## Police Hold Money

For the purpose of making sure that the prosecutor, Howard, will appear in court, the \$200 of the money

he claims to have lost was retained in the vault at police headquarters.

# "EXPERTS" SAY THIS CHILD IS WHITE BUT FATHER INSISTS SHE IS COLORED

*The Afro - American*



TEN YEAR OLD MILDRED LOWE

SERGEANT CLIFFORD LOWE

Annapolis, Md., Oct. 23.—If Marshall Carter, Judge Gortner and other "experts" at the City Hall in Baltimore had been in this city on Friday when Sergeant Clifford Lowe arrived from Camp Upton to settle the tangle in connection with the abduction of 10 year old Mildred Lowe by her step-mother, they would have hesitated before they looked into the eyes of this strong soldier and said that his daughter is white. Lowe can pass for white if he cares to, with his grayish eyes, brown hair and fair skin, but he prefers to be colored. He serves in a colored regiment at Camp Upton. "My first wife, Mildred's mother, now dead, was colored. I am colored, and naturally that makes Mildred colored," said Sergeant Lowe, who was not surprised that Baltimore police made the mistake of saying his daughter was white.

Speaking of the attempt of his second wife to kidnap his daughter Mildred, whom he had placed with Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simms of Franklin street to rear, Serst. Lowe said that reports of his wife's mistreatment to Mildred caused him to send the child to the Simms, whom he had known for sometime. He said that he who attempted on several occasions to get him "in bad" with the officers is estranged from his second wife and men of his command.

The second Mrs. Lowe is held here and her case will come up at an early date.

**Was She White  
Or Was She  
Colored?**

The Simms grew fond of Mildred, and treated her as their own daughter. Wednesday morning, while on her way to school, the child was accosted by the second Mrs. Lowe, whom the Simms do not know, and later taken to Baltimore enroute to her home in New York.

As soon as word of the kidnapping was brought to Mr. Simms, he got in touch with the Annapolis police, who telephoned Marshall Carter with the result that Wednesday night found the couple back again in Annapolis. Mildred will remain with the Simms until her father is heard from.

## MORE LYNCHINGS IN GEORGIA

*The Freeman*  
10-25-19

Special to The Freeman.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Oct. 22.—The cause of race troubles in the county between here and Buena Vista, Ga., which were said to have resulted in the lynching of two Negroes and the burning of a Negro house on Thursday of last week still had not been learned definitely here. The scene of the trouble was about seven miles north of Buena Vista. The house burned was said to have been that of Dock Smith, a Negro accused of intimacy with a white woman who disappeared.

## Local Police Experts Pass on Race Affiliation of Annapolis Girl and they Guess Wrong.

"Is she white or colored?" was the question put up to Marshall Carter, when he arrested Mrs. Police Lowe and her nine year old step daughter Mildred as they stepped off the W. B. and A. electric car from Annapolis in this city on Wednesday.

The Marshall notified by the Annapolis authorities that the couple were on their way to Baltimore met the train and escorted them to police headquarters, where the woman was charged with kidnapping. Mrs. Lowe was undoubtedly colored, but the child looked to be white, and not trusting his own judgment the little girl was taken before Judge Gortner and several other "experts" in the Court House and all of them pronounced her "white." Mother and daughter were turned over to the Annapolis authorities and taken back to the state capital.

Altho little Mildred is "white" according to local police, her father and mother were both colored. The father is Sergeant John Lowe of the United States Army and is stationed at Camp Upton.

In an interview with a representative of the AFRO-AMERICAN Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Simms, who live at 74 Franklin street, Annapolis, said that Mildred was brought to them by her father on July 21st last and given into their charge to rear. Mrs. Lowe, the sergeant's first wife and the girl's mother, they said had recently died, and it was necessary to place her with a good family.

## ALABAMA "PURITY" CLUB FORMED—KEEP WHITE MEN AWAY FROM COLORED WOMEN.

Birmingham, Ala., Oct. 23.—(N. P.)—At last it is here! An organization has been formed in the South to preserve the "purity of the white race and to restrain white men." SOME ORGANIZATION, indeed, and not one who is acquainted with its purpose will question the effect that it has a job on its hands. The organization is one Henry P. White, of Marion, which would seem that he has a fitting name for the ultimate purposes.

The Birmingham News (daily) quotes at length on the organization and says in part: "All of these race riots have been caused by the attempts of Negro men to override the race line and to make white women the victims of their lustful passions. Unquestionably the notable outbreaks in all directions this year are due to the bad education of Negro soldiers in France and to the determination of some of them to persist in enjoying the privileges they were permitted by a low class of French women, who were more greedy of easy money than of regard for any high consideration of any sort."

"But now come a white leader

from the Black Belt, where the proportion of Negro population is so great, to protest against another feature of race relationship that has not originated in France, or with Negro soldiers. He takes up boldly, but politely, the question of the violation of race lines by white men, a custom which all know has always been too general in the South. He speaks of this violation as familiar to every neighborhood.

"No matter what may be all the causes of this common evil, this great wrong, it is a matter of tremendous consequence to the white race, because to look at it from no higher standpoint, it reacts fearfully upon the whites in various ways. Unquestionably it angers a large part of the Negroes, which feeling is more or less contributory to the increased tendency to strained relations. But it reacts directly and materially in providing a large mulatto element out of which come most of the unhappiness of the Negroes; and much of the race agitation which is injurious to both races.

"But enough of the outstanding facts of a situation here in the South. Mr. White takes up the question from a standpoint of the purity of the white race. He speaks of white men who bridge the racial line a 'traitors' to the white race, chiefly responsible for the 'mongrel' race which is increasing in alarming numbers."

"The main purpose of Mr. White's article, however, is not to set forth facts or comments, but to devise a remedy. He puts forward the step planned by some pioneer spirits for the formation of a 'secret fraternal and benevolent order,' the only purpose of which of which is to act in a practical way to help keep the white blood pure, to prevent an improper social equality with any of the colored races.

"This order has been incorporated by some pioneer spirits mainly in Marion, and their program is to push it as an effective propaganda of race purity. It contemplates rigid enforcements of laws against all forms of miscegenation. It would begin with education of young white boys, who would be graduated into the older order."

## PROMINENT SOUTHERN 'GENTLEMAN' ARRESTED.

*St. Louis*  
Found Comfortably Tucked In Bed with a Well Known Negro Woman

SHAWNEE, Okla., Oct. 1.—The newspapers of the country have carried no story with big black headlines of the white man, who was arrested here Monday night in a suite of rooms occupied by a colored woman but police court records of this city has chronicled the fact. The man in the case is D. Cobb, a prominent citizen of Oklahoma City, who formerly resided here, and the woman is Mrs. Arizona Brown-Carr, proprietress of a beauty parlor for white women here.

The officers broke in on the couple Monday night and arrested them for lewd conduct. At police station the man put up cash bonds for himself and the woman and took the first train for Oklahoma City. Both bonds were forfeited Tuesday and a bench warrant was issued for the woman. The case was called for 4 o'clock this afternoon and Judge W. N. Moben appeared for Mrs. Carr and lead guilty to lewd conduct. The court assessed a fine of \$25.00 and against the woman. Feeling among the colored people here is bitter against the woman and there is some talk of compelling her to leave the town.

Judge Moben, the woman's attorney says the whole case is a frame-up planned by officers who were employed by Mrs. Cobb, the white man's wife, who, he says is trying to get a divorce from her husband.

Had the races of the individuals been reversed no doubt the story would have been quite different.

## Negro I. W. W. Kills White Woman

Joseph J. Jones, a Pullman porter of Boston, shot and killed Mrs. Theresa Arico, a white woman, 34 years old, in her home at 601 East Seventeenth street last night. He then shot himself through the temple and died instantly. I. W. W. literature was found in Jones's pockets.